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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

NRA Will Force Its Measures

France Pushes Balkan Union

League May Aid Refugee Jews

Austria Unifies on Dollfuss

Spain's New Cabinet Tumbles

U. S. Stirs to Baseball Series

THE Roosevelt Administration enters the third phase of its philosophy of business coördination. The President confers with Recovery Administrator Johnson, Secretary of the Treasury Woodin and Governor Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve on methods for enforcing codes, easing credits, reopening closed banks, putting the soft coal industry on its feet. Success on all these fronts is vital. Definite steps are proposed to handle the waves of demoralizing strikes in many centers. Codes must now be lived up to. The prescribed two years of NRA may be extended through necessity—The codes are expected to interlock American commercial activities beyond any simple unscrambling.

¶ Europe watches an intense diplomatic drama in the Balkans. King Alexander of Yugoslavia and his Queen, after visiting Roumania, arrive at the Varna palace to visit King Boris and Queen Ioanna of Bulgaria. King Alexander manifests a good will on behalf of the Serbs which stirs the Bulgars. Europe believes France backs the Little Entente in an effort to tie in Bulgaria with itself, Turkey and Greece in a powerful federation. Bulgaria is seen as forced to decide—It can come into a strong friendly alliance, or be entirely left out in the cold.

¶ The League's sixth political committee is electrified when Ormsby Gore of Britain challenges Germany's attitude toward its Jews. He refutes Dr. von Keller, Berlin delegate, who held that German Jews do not constitute a minority. Going further, Gore declares it impossible to build a state on a racial basis. Britain consists of English, Scotch and Welsh living harmoniously. The Dutch resolution for a League commission to assist German Jewish refugees is favored by French, British, Czech, Polish, Spanish and Danish speakers—They are concerned not with a German policy, but with the Jews as human beings.

¶ Austria finds itself more closely cemented by the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Premier, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss uses the radio to assure the country he is but slightly wounded and is working on a constitution formally establishing the new "authorization" state. Rudolf Bertil, the assailant, proving to be a Hitlerite, in spite of the effort of Berlin newspapers to make him out a Social Democrat, pronounced Austrian Hitlerites are sent to concentration camps and safety precautions redoubled — Austria, deeply aroused, rallies to Dollfuss as its foremost statesman.

¶ The American Express Company yields to a nation-wide protest and will withhold the machine gun of a Denver kidnaper from auction sale. The company will turn over the weapon to the Department of Justice. The Government is now dependent upon the promise of the one American manufacturer not to sell machine guns to the public. Imports are still legal. Laws must swiftly be passed—An outraged people surely can strip the criminal of his weapons of wholesale slaughter.

¶ Britain is cheered by a statement from Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on its financial situation. He says British trade conditions have so far recovered as to warrant expectation of a surplus in the present financial year. There are no boom signs, but in every direction are indications of definite progress and growing confidence. Britain expects to return ultimately to the gold standard, but not now—Present conditions would not permit a gold standard to work efficiently.

¶ Spain sees Premier Alejandro Lerroux and his Cabinet fall at their second parliamentary session. The new Premier, after declaring the present Cortes does not represent the nation, calls for a vote of confidence and loses by a vote of 189 to 91. Lerroux, after achieving his 40-year ambition to be Premier, appears with no real program and vacillating statements and his downfall is easily accomplished by former Premier Azaña, backed by the Socialists. The Cortes may have to be dissolved—The nation tells President Zamora it is tired of the politicians now in control.

¶ The New York Giants defeat the Washington Senators 4 to 2 in the opening game of the 1933 World Series. Two Giants distinguish themselves. Carl Hubbell, with his three-speed screw-ball, pitches a five-hit game, strikes out 10 men, walks but 2. Melvin Ott, baby of the Giant team, makes a home run and three hits in four turns at bat. About 30,000 witness the contest, one man having waited outside the box office for six days to buy the first bleacher seat—Among fans the triumphs and despairs of this pennant series give existence a new edge.

Sale of Kidnaper's Machine Gun Blocked After Denver's Protest

Express Company Withdraws Weapon From Impending Auction, Turning It Over to Government—Federal Laws Inadequate to Meet Situation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—The machine gun belonging to one of the Urschel kidnapers, which was to have gone on auction sale in Denver, Colo., has been withdrawn by the seller, the American Express Company, and will be turned over to the Federal Department of Justice. The department was telegraphically informed today of the company's decision not to sell the gun, which comes as a satisfactory climax to several days' tense negotiation attempting to keep the gun out of private hands.

The final decision today confirms what had been expected in Washington—that by one means or another the gun would be kept safe in governmental hands. The auction would have been a pure formality, as the Department of Justice had several available methods by which the gun's acquisition by gangsters would have been prevented.

However, the Department considers the American Express Company's withdrawal of the gun as a notable act of coöperation, which it appreciates. Public pressure, both in Denver and Washington, as well as a nation-wide protest at outrageous sale of such an article to any bidder, has now produced a satisfactory result.

But this outcome does not hide the fact that national and state laws are criminally inadequate in the protection they afford the public against purchase and possession of such lethal weapons as machine guns.

The plain fact emerges from this case that the Government is dependent on either the good will of the American Express Company or subterfuge to prevent deadly weapons taken from one gangster being sold to others. They have no legal means at the moment of confiscating the effects found in Bates's room, nor of preventing the sale of such effects, although they include one sub-machine gun and one high caliber rifle.

The case equally emphasizes the same helplessness of the Government in its efforts to prevent the retail merchandising of similar deadly weapons. They are dependent on the good will of manufacturers and importers, with no power to enforce a ban on such sales.

At the moment the situation is improving. The one domestic manufacturer of machine guns has agreed to prohibit their sale to the public. This reduces gangsters to imported and stolen weapons, but as yet this is a sufficient source. Department of Justice agents believe that most gangster machine guns now come from Belgium. A considerable num-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Attack in Austria Intensifies Drive For United Front

Chancellor Thanks Nation for Sympathy Expressed From All Sides

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Oct. 4 — The consolidated new Austrian régime is proceeding with accelerated speed as a result of the wounding of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss as he left the meeting of the Christian Socialist Party in the Parliament Building here yesterday.

Dr. Dollfuss is by no means incapacitated though his attacker fired at the range of only three yards. The Chancellor is already actively preparing plans for a new constitution, to strengthen his reconstituted "fatherland front," eliminate old political parties and formally establish the new "authoritarian" state which is expected to be a legalization of the present dictatorship in modified form.

The attack on Chancellor Dollfuss is already tacitly accepted here—particularly in government circles—as fresh evidence of the untiring activity of Hitlerists in Austria. The youth who committed the crime, a former soldier, Rudolf Dertil, denies he is a National Socialist, but evidence gathered by the police and other investigators indicates he comes from a "notorious" Hitlerist circle and was known in the army as an active adherent of the Hitler movement.

Watch on Hitlerism Redoubled

During the past two months there has been an appreciable lull in National Socialist violence here, and the Government more than once has declared the climax of the National Socialist drive had passed. Hitlerist leaders, indeed, had allegedly adopted a new policy and were striving to gain power by negotiations rather than by intimidation.

But the attempted assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss, coupled with the continuance of provocative radio speeches still regularly made to Austrians by National Socialist leaders in South Germany, the fact that Austrian National Socialist legions are being trained in Bavaria, and the frequent unearthing of National Socialist nests here have made the Government redouble its watch on Hitlerism. Concentration camps already have been introduced for pronounced Austrian Hitlerists and stricter repressive measures are now expected to be taken.

The majority of Austrians here appear to be more determined than ever to preserve Austria from the domination of Berlin.

Council Pledges Support

The Ministerial Council met to register gratitude for the Chancellor's escape and assure him of its unreserved support. Shortly afterward Dr Dollfuss earned the admiration of the nation by giving a short radio talk from his bed, in the course of which he informed his listeners that he was in excellent condition, and he belittled his slight wounds.

He assured the public that he was personally continuing the conduct of the Government and expressed the hope that after two days he would again be at his office desk. He pledged his unreserved devotion in the huge task before him and concluded with the sincerest thanks for the unprecedented affection the nation was showing toward him. Special church services of thanksgiving were held.

The attack has made the nation realize still more keenly that, despite his strong attachment to Fascism, Chancellor Dollfuss is the most moderate authoritative statesman in Austria. It is widely felt that his firm hand is greatly needed to direct the state through its present difficulties.

Roosevelt Signs 17 Recovery Codes In New York Home

Permanent Set-Up Held Part of NRA Plans, Johnson Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The Roosevelt Administration has today entered into the third phase of "the new philosophy" of business coördination and is hard at work perfecting plans for enforcing national recovery codes, easing credits, reopening closed banks with their billions of dollars in frozen deposits and putting the soft coal industry on its feet. Victory on all these fronts is necessary to the success of the Administration's program for national rehabilitation.

The strength of the drive was indicated immediately upon the arrival of President Roosevelt here yesterday from Chicago, where he addressed the American Legion on Monday. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, were awaiting Mr. Roosevelt at the latter's New York City home in East Sixty-Fifth Street, and they at once plunged into conferences, which lasted until late in the afternoon. Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Textile Wage 20 Cents a Day Help to Japan

Low-Pay Schedule in Textiles Makes Big Problem for West

Cotton Exports Gain

Reasonable Comfort With Small Wage Allows Gain Over Competitors

Special from Monitor Bureau

OSAKA, Japan—Tel. a Lancashire or Massachusetts textile operative he must live on a wage of 20 cents a day, and one reply would be certain—"It can't be done."

Several million Japanese are doing it, whether in textiles or other industries.

The fact seems pertinent to recent figures of the Japanese Federation of Cotton Textile Manufacturers, which show that for the first eight months of 1933 Japan exported 1,392,000,000 square yards of cotton cloths, as against Britain's 1,386,000,000—being the first time the Japanese had overtopped British figures in this export.

"Their living standard must be below rock bottom," the Western worker comments as he reads these figures.

Judged by western standards, perhaps. Yet such a comparison shoots wide of all that comes under the heading of "standard of living." The picture begins to come into perspective when the Japanese cost of living is found to be as far below western levels as are wages.

In one of the finest textile mills near Nagoya, 2000 girls between 16 and 23 are employed. Their wages range from 50 sen (14 cents) a day to 1 yen (28 cents). Only about 10 girls receive the highest rate, after four to five years of service. The average falls around 20 cents or a little higher. Working hours are nine, with a half-hour off for lunch Two shifts alternate on the day stretch from 5 in the morning to 2, and from 2 to 11 at night.

The girls tending spindles or automatic looms have good light and other facilities. They appear well-fed, and have time to look up from their work and smile, at times.

Dormitories provided free are clean, spacious, airy and interlaced with garden plots. Training is provided in domestic arts, such as "flower arrangement" and sewing. Many of the girls marry after the usual three-year term of mill service. Food is sold at a cost of 2.8 cents a day, the mill making up the difference between this and actual cost of about 5.4 cents.

A margin of 17.2 cents a day is therefore apparent for the operatives, to care for clothing, incidentals and help to their families. Since there is no Sunday work normally, the girls may visit their homes or go away from the mill for the day.

Eight and a half hours of work are not excessive, compared with schedules which formerly wore girls

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Members of Dillon, Read & Co. Turn $4,000,000 in Trust Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Profits of almost $4,000,000 to members of the firm of Dillon, Read & Co. from sale of stock in an investment trust formed in 1924 were disclosed today to Senate investigators.

The Wall Street inquiry committee delved more deeply into operations in connection with the United States & Foreign Securities Corporation after the start made yesterday with testimony by Mr. Clarence Dillon, senior partner.

Mr. Robert E. Christie Jr., youthful member of the firm, unhesitatingly disclosed the sale in 1929 of 74,000 shares of the investment trust stock at $53 for which firm members had paid only 20 cents a share five years earlier. He said he personally did not acquire any of the stock until 1927, when he got 5000 shares from an associate in the company. He sold part of it through a syndicate account participated in by other members of the firm.

Other participants he named as Mr. William A. Phillips, Mr. E. J. Birmingham, Dean Mathey, the Beekman Company, Mr. W. Wilcox Jr., Mr. R. H. Ballard, Mr. H. G. Riter 3d., Mr. Robert O Hayward, Mr. C. M. Miller and Mr. W. A. Read.

The testimony at this point dealt with only a portion of the 500,000 shares of common stock in all that members of the firm obtained at 20 cents a share, according to yesterday's evidence

Greater publicity on the operations of banks and corporations was recommended to Senate investigators today by Mr. Dillon as a protection to the investing public.

Disclosing that Dillon, Read & Co. is considering quarterly portfolio statements, the New York banker said investors would be in a better position to judge the value of securities if corporations would give out more of their business statistics.

Under examination for the second day by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, the committee counsel, Mr. Dillon made his suggestion in a hoarse voice that could barely be heard in the slightly-filled hearing room.

Not only would such publication of information protect the investor, he asserted, but would steady the market and prevent "violent fluctuations through pool operations."

Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, most critical member of the committee toward the course of the inquiry, attended today's session and sat near Mr. Pecora, the counsel, whose conduct he criticized severely last spring.

Mr. Dillon was closely questioned in an effort to establish the profits of Dillon, Read & Co. from an investment trust created in 1924.

Dressed in dark blue, the tall, slender Dillon sat at the middle of a long table in the Senate caucus room as from about 10 feet distance Mr. Pecora fired his questions. Mr. Pecora sought to learn profits to the firm and its members from organization of the United States & Foreign Corporation in 1924.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Abundant Crops Swamp France

* * *

Farmers' Complaint of Inadequate Profits Countered by Buyers' Cry of High Prices

* * *

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The French agriculturists are loudly complaining of the impossibility of obtaining adequate compensation for their labor, while the workers in the towns are complaining of the excessive cost of foodstuffs.

The modern economic paradox, which has been called the pinch of plenty, has affected France, which, despite the great growth of industry, still remains largely agricultural. In the fruit-growing districts, for example, it was found useless to gather the fruit this year.

It had not been so abundant for 30 years, but nature's bounty was not appreciated. When the fruit was plucked, and packed, and sent to town, the grower actually found himself out of pocket. In many cases he preferred to leave the fruit on the trees. Yet in the towns fruit was by no means inexpensive. The countrymen gained nothing and the townsmen paid much, and the misunderstanding between these two sections of the population was intensified.

* * *

Wheat has also yielded a bumper harvest, and it is evidence of the dislocation of economic machinery that the French farmer looked on his golden fields without pleasure—perhaps it would not be too much to say with alarm. That is why the Government fixed the price of wheat at 115 francs a quintal.

The wheat growers with whom I discussed the matter at first expressed themselves as satisfied. The price was one which would repay them for their labor and their material. They have, of course, become accustomed to look to the Government for various kinds of aid, and generally it is recognised that the State should encourage the producer.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

What Will They Offer on Debts?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Britain's Negotiators With the United States

Left to Right—Sir Frederick W. Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to British Government; Sir Ronald Lindsay, Ambassador at Washington; Mr. T. K. Bowlly, Financial Counselor of the British Embassy.

O'Doul Single Starts Six-Run Rally by Giants

New York Bats Crowder Out of Box With Tornado of Free Hitting

World Series Score

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0				1		
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	6			6		

Batteries—Crowder, Thomas and Sewell for Washington; Schumacher and Mancuso for New York.

POLO GROUNDS, New York, Oct. 4 (AP)—Leon (Goose) Goslin, picking up where he left off in 1924 and 1925, fired a home run into the upper right field stands in the third inning to give the Washington Senators a 1-to-0 lead over the Giants in the second game of the world series today as young Hal Schumacher and the Washington veteran, Alvin Crowder, locked in a right hand pitching duel before a crowd of about 36,000. Mr. Crowder was knocked out of the box in the sixth inning when the Giants scored 6 runs.

Goslin's belt, his first hit of the series, came with two out in the third and the bases empty, and was the only hit made in the first three innings off the 22-year-old sinker ball star, who was picking up where Carl Hubbell left off in beating the Senators in the opening game yesterday.

But for Goslin's homer, a ringing smash into the upper-decked stands that echoed all the way back to the three such belts he hit against the Giants in the series of 1924 and three more against the Pirates the following year, there was no threat of a score as Schumacher and Crowder pitched splendid ball.

First Inning

Washington—Myer walked on a curve that missed the plate by inches. Goslin bounded to Ryan, who came in fast and threw him out at first, Myer reaching second. Manush drove a long fly to Davis, whose fast throw prevented Myer from making any attempt to advance after the catch. Cronin struck out, missing a high curve by a wide margin. No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

New York—Moore struck out, swinging at a fast one over the heart of the plate. Critz bunted to Kuhel who made an easy putout at first base. The ball was hit too hard. Terry lifted a high fly that Cronin took behind third base. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Second Inning

Washington—Schulte rapped a grounder to Schumacher for an easy putout at first base. Kuhel raised a short fly on which Ryan made a nice running catch in short left field. Bluege walked, the fourth ball being high and outside. Sewell raised a fly to Moore who caught the ball in left center. No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

New York—Ott walked on a fourth wide pitch. Davis singled sharply to center and Ott pulled up at second. Jackson bunted to Bluege

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

A. F. of L. Plans Campaign On Toll-Levying Racketeers

Resolution Envisages Economic Loss of Millions When Gangsters Sell 'Protection'—Old Guard Pressed by Progressive at Convention

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—A drive to eliminate racketeering and gangsterism from trade unionism, and to throw the whole strength of the American Federation of Labor against the underworld forces thriving on terrorism was launched at the annual convention sessions today.

Resolutions were introduced before the big meeting of union representatives from all over the country pledging the federation to resist racketeering of all sorts, and these were referred to the appropriate committees, where most of the work of the convention at this stage is being done.

Meanwhile, while this development took rank with the most important matters on the center of the stage, the real story of the fifty-third convention is being written in secret offstage and in the wings of the convention hall. This is the struggle between the so-called "old guard" of the federation, and the progressive new members who have been given increased voice by recent extension of the labor movement through the NRA.

Largest of Meetings

The formal meetings of the big conference—largest of their kind ever to assemble, according to some estimates—have been purely perfunctory up to this point, and today and yesterday the morning sessions adjourned early. The real battle is going on in committee rooms. Far-reaching resolutions have been introduced in the convention, and some of these may emerge from the committees despite all the efforts of the old guard, which thus far maintains control of the convention.

As pretty a political battle is being fought off stage as one sees in public life and to those following events here the outcome has all the breathless interest of a big party national convention. If the so-called "progressive" or "radical" groups should gain the upper hand, for example, a third big party might be launched in the United States, similar to the British Labor Party, which elected Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. However, the prospects are that no such results will come at this time, though gains by the "progressives" are generally predicted.

The matter is complicated by other contests within the federation. Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the big mineral union, is a potential rival of Mr. William Green as dictator of the federation. Like the quota system of state ballots in a political convention, the federation divides its voting membership by trades, with the largest bloc of votes to the biggest union.

Miners' Bloc Largest

Thus the miners control outright 3000 votes of a total of 22,539. The next biggest bloc is 1000 votes smaller than this—the carpenters' union, with 2058 votes, and the third highest, the musicians, have only 1000 votes. Most groups average around 100 or 200. Mr. Lewis wants to increase the executive council membership from 11 to 25, which might give him control of the federation. A resolution to that effect is pending.

Some of the "progressives" have only one or two votes but are important for personal reasons. For example, a Yale professor, Dr. Jerome Davis, representing the New Haven Trades Council, is expected to direct the fight for Russian recognition. Such spokesmen make up in brains what they lack in ballots, it is remarked here, and their influence is often large.

At first the old guard group thought it could squelch Dr. Davis by refusing his credentials, but this effort failed and he was admitted today. At the same time Dr. George Lakeland, minister of the First Congregational Church at New Haven, long affiliated with the progressive labor wing, urged from the rostrum greater idealism and new ideas in the American labor movement, and brought the convention to its feet in applause. However, observers here generally doubt the degree of success of the militant wing at this time.

Resolutions continued to pour into committee mills today. Textile unions brought definite charges of failure to live up to NRA agreements in some localities. Resolutions supporting immigration restriction, a governmental 30-year optional retirement plan, various developments of the NRA program and similar matters were introduced.

At the afternoon session Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, addressed the convention.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
News of Sports—Page 12

Features

Radio Time-Table 4
Events Tonight 4
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods 9
The Home Forum 9
Our True Heritage
[With Spanish Translation]
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

Mr. Abbot today tries to explain the significant turn of tourists to Scandinavian countries. "Watching the World Go By."

Every worker will find something to think about in the editorial, "Inflated Currency: Deflated Wages." While on the back page, look over some of the "reader editorials" in the Letters to the Monitor.

The attention of hikers is invited to the account of how two girls set a new record for women over the Long Trail of Vermont. Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

If you are a husband, don't miss the experience of Mr. Scroggins today. Inside back page.

Your friend who is studying Spanish will welcome the opportunity to compare the article and its translaton, on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

Chumbley Is Victor In Night Air Derby Across Continent

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Oct. 4 (AP)—Crossing the continent in two night flights with an elapsed time of 24 hours and 26 minutes, M. J. Chumbley, New York pilot, landed here today ahead of what was left of the starting field in the transcontinental night air race. He carried off first honors and $1500 prize money.

Merle Nelson of Los Angeles flew the two legs—Los Angeles-Wichita and Wichita-New York—in 30 hours 16 minutes for second place, with Frank Bowman Jr. of El Paso, Texas, third, with an elapsed time of 30:41.

These three were the only ones of a starting field of seven to finish. L. E. Root of Compton, Calif., was forced down at Kansas City last night with motor trouble—a difficulty that also put out Al Russell of Hollywood at Dillonvale, Ohio. E. G. Bush and Robert Buck, the other two starters, both went out on the first lap.

The "Darkness Derby" was run as a preliminary event to the national air pageant here Saturday and Sunday.

Confidence Growing, League Survey Notes

GENEVA, Oct. 4 (AP)—At the end of July there were more confidence and greater economic activity in the world as a whole than at any time since the economic depression began, said the World Economic Survey, issued by the League of Nations today.

The book added that hope persists the forces of recovery, "evident not only in the United States, but elsewhere as well," will develop further strength.

"Indebtedness, currency instability and excessive trade restrictions," the volume said, "are obstacles to recovery which cannot be expected to vanish without positive action based on international agreement."

Crown Found in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Den., Oct. 4 (AP)—A medieval royal crown of pure gold and intricately designed was found today under the pavement of the public square, in a small town near here.

British Expert Lands in U. S. On Debt Quest

Discussion to Be Taken From State Department to Treasury

Token Plan Is Likely

Britain Is Still Owing $84,000,000 More Than Original Borrowing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Today new hands began to roll up hill once more the old stone of Sisyphus—the interallied war debts.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, special adviser to the British Treasury and extra-special financial negotiator, arrived here late last night for the opening of a new phase in the tangled and troublesome debts problem which has been going from near-collapse to near-collapse ever since the world crisis mowed down such ability to transfer between nations the vast sums involved as had existed in boom times.

Sir Frederick spent an hour at the State Department today with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Tomorrow morning when he opens technical discussion at the Treasury he will be taken out of diplomatic—and hence perhaps too sympathetic—channels to the cool corridors and precise offices of the Treasury.

There Mr. Dean Acheson, undersecretary, an affable and polished but businesslike young lawyer, and Mr. Frederick Livesay, a State Department technician, will entertain the British representative in talks which are certain to be long, involved, and frequently tense.

An Anglo-American war debt settlement, in the view of experts who are now coming to grips with the problem, depends upon three elements:

What Great Britain is prepared to offer; what President Roosevelt is willing to accept or hammer out on the negotiating anvil; and what Congress will do about it all.

Between Two Fires

As for Great Britain, it is between two fires. On the one hand is the profound conviction that further war debts payments would be harmful to world recovery and difficult to make. Rather than shoulder the onerous burden which every passing year makes less supportable from almost any point of view, Great Britain seems ready to make a small offer and then if it is not accepted, to follow France in tacit or open default.

But on the other hand Great Britain is a creditor power itself, whose own debtors would probably not delay to cancel their own obligations by unilateral action if their noteholder set the example. For this reason, Britain is almost forced to keep the American debt valid. Default, to large groups of British officialdom would be a highly unwelcome result. The motive, however, is kept in the background in all British discussions.

To avoid collapse Britain seems ready to offer a lump sum payment amounting roughly to 10 cents on the dollar of the debt. This would be a "token payment" accepted by the creditor as full quittance for the debt. Realism indicates that it is this sum or nothing which the American Government must choose.

And there President Roosevelt's position comes in. Is the Chief Executive prepared to accept so modest a sum? Can he force the British to raise their ante? What is his minimum? There are very few indications to answer these questions It is pretty well known, however, that the President feels that interest charges on the debt may well be used as a political opening for scaling down the debt.

Material for Juggling

All the fragmentary wisps of talk—and they have been remarkably fragmentary—which have come from Mr. Roosevelt have turned on this question of interest. What are the figures? Here are some sums which the experts are juggling:

(1) The amount actually lent by the Government of the United States to Great Britain as a result of the World War was roughly $4,277,000,000.

(2) Great Britain has repaid of this so far actually $2,017,000,000—47 per cent of the money originally lent.

(3). But most of this was for interest—only $260,000,000 was credited to principal.

(4) Despite all the reduction to the debt made in the funding agreements—and about which collectionists always boast—the amount today due from Great Britain is $4,684,000,000, which is actually $84,000,000 more than the principal originally funded.

(5) It is not entirely irrelevant to recall that Britain's wartime purchases in the United States were $5,365,000,000.

(6) Some British people might point out that their Government has either actually repaid to the United States or originally spent in that country some $7,382,000,000, which is nearly twice the amount first borrowed.

Now, it is manifest that if President Roosevelt wants to let the debtors manipulate interest figures on a retroactive basis they can cut the British debt down to a much more modest sum than is now outstanding, and even make a token payment of 10 cents on the dollar sound attractive. On the other side collectionists can pyramid the debt to astronomical figures.

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There's no reason why you shouldn't enjoy the smooth, smart performance of your Chevrolet right through the winter if you protect the cooling-system from freezing and rust.

It's easy to do, because the finest anti-freeze you can buy is also the most economical. A gallon of Eveready Prestone now costs only $2.95! And that's all it takes to protect any Chevrolet to zero. For other makes, see your dealer's chart.

Eveready Prestone won't boil away during warm spells and have to be replaced. It won't break down and cause rust, clogging and overheating, as many anti-freezes do after part of a season's driving. Eveready Prestone is good for 25,000 miles or more—a full winter's service. Approved by all car manufacturers. Guaranteed by National Carbon Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

*Based on a 20-year average, freezing weather may be expected in Boston by November 1. Put in Eveready Prestone now—and be safe.

Poland to Push Electrifying Of Railroad System

New Line Links Trade of Upper Silesia With Baltic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Contracts signed here for electrifying Warsaw's main railway lines involving expenditure of $10,000,000 announced by the Ministry of Communication to be only part of a vast project of railroad communication planned to satisfy Poland's new transport needs.

The agreement which has already been signed with the Metropolitan Vickers Company of Great Britain provides for electrification of the Central Junction Station, and of the lines to Berlin, Danzig and Moscow to the extent of 50 miles each from the Capital.

The railway network of Poland is, with a few exceptions, state property. The present length of railway lines is about 20,500 kilometers. The Government found itself faced at the end of the World War with demolished and ruined railway lines which had to be built anew in spite of the empty coffers of the treasury.

Railway stations in Poland are frequently three or four kilometers away from the town whose name they bear, the line having been built in some cases, not with the idea of facilitating communication for the popoulation but for military purposes in case of war. The railway ministry formulated a program for the construction of a network embracing several thousand kilometers which have been partially realized within the first decade of Poland's reëxistence—a series of railway lines have been built of a joint length of over 600 kilometers.

Recently a line has been constructed uniting the center of heavy industry in Upper Silesia in the southwest part of the country with the seaboard of the Baltic in the north. It constitutes a direct export road for coal from Upper Silesia to the sea. This line was constructed by a private concern with a large participation of French capital. Another line, under construction, runs south from Warsaw to near Radom.

Another important projected line is one running from the west, right across Poland to the east, from Upper Silesia nearly to the Soviet border. This line has not yet been built owing to financial difficulties. It is considered of the greatest importance, all the more so now that relations between Poland and the Soviets are improving and commercial interests demand easy communication. Such a line would facilitate transport of Polish coal to the industrial centers of Soviet Ukraine.

Construction Contracts Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Stimulated by public works funds, heavy engineering construction contracts awarded in the week ended Sept. 28 totaled $41,206,000, the second highest weekly total this year, says Engineering News-Record. The weekly average for September is $26,669,000, the best for any month since July, 1932.

Poland Looks to Distant Horizons

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Good for Peace or War
New Trunk Railways Reaching Out to Baltic and Soviet Frontier.

Goodwin's Demotion Is Indicated by Ely

Probable demotion of Mr. Frank A. Goodwin from the chairmanship to membership of the Boston Finance Commission was clearly indicated today by Governor Ely, following a private conference between the chief executive and Mr. Goodwin.

When questioned by newspapermen the Governor declared that his letter to Mr. Goodwin expresses his position on the issue. "That letter stated," according to the Governor, "that I proposed to remove Goodwin as chairman and would give him a hearing. Now I have given him a hearing. He is still chairman until I name somebody else."

Maine Educators Plan Big October Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Me.—The thirty-first annual convention of the Maine Teachers' Association will convene in Lewiston and Auburn, Oct. 25, 26 and 27 according to Mr. Adelbert W. Gordon, executive secretary of the association. With 24 departments represented and an array of imported talent, the program promises to be noteworthy. This will be the largest assembly of educators convening in New England this year, it is said.

Guests of honor will be Gov. and Mrs. Louis J. Brann, the mayors of Lewiston and Auburn, the executives of the Maine Teachers' Association and the executives of the State Department of Education. Mr. William M. Cullen, principal of the Jordan Platoon School, is the chairman of the committee on entertainment and hospitality, which is composed of prominent men and women of the "Twin Cities."

Lumber Output Off

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Lumber output in the week ended Sept. 23 totaled 188,116,000 feet, compared with 194,839,000 a week ago and 115,384,000 a year ago. Shipments were 175,021,000 feet, compared with 187,663,000 and 159,287,000, respectively. Orders on hand were 174,406,000, compared with 176,219,000 and 176,754,000, according to National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

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Machine Gun Sale Blocked by Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

ber have recently been stolen from lawful owners.

Ban on Imports Needed

It is hoped that the new small arms manufacturing code will be of some assistance. This, however, does not provide a ban on imports, a fact which points to an absolute embargo on machine guns as the only method of forcing manufacturers to coöperate with this Government.

According to Department of Justice information, the Bates case results from the fact that the American Express Company had searched his rooms and confiscated his effects under a court order to satisfy a claim they had against him, before government agents arrived on the scene. Some of the ransom money was found and then donated to the Government for use in the trial. Similarly the machine gun was loaned.

It is understood to be the intention of the company to give the weapons to the Government as soon as legal technicalities can be satisfied.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 4—Advised that Colorado lacks laws regulating the sale of machine guns and other weapons sought by criminals, Gov. Edward C. Johnson said yesterday he would institute action toward the adoption of stringent ordinances at the next legislative session.

The Governor's statement came subsequent to announcement that a sub-machine gun belonging to Albert L. Bates, one of the convicted Urschel kindapers, would be publicly auctioned off here to satisfy a civil judgment.

"It is deplorable," Governor Johnson commented on the forthcoming sale. "Once found in unsavory hands, these weapons should be confiscated. Beyond that, every means should be invoked preventing their sale, new or used, to any except law enforcement agencies. I intend to bring the matter to the attention of the General Assembly, and it is not likely that Colorado will be caught in the same fix again."

Despite numerous protests, preparations and advertising for the sale continue, according to Mr. T. H. Williams, sheriff's clerk. "It's wrong," he admitted, "but machine guns are just so much merchandise when the court orders us to fulfill a judgment here."

While no way appeared open to federal authorities to prevent the sale, they have not yet relinquished the sub-machine gun now in their possession to the sheriff.

Brockton Shoe Workers Await Federal Action

Members of Brotherhood Demand Annulment of All Union Contracts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 4—Boot and shoe workers today shied away from open factory doors despite the word from maufacturers that operators would be taken back "without discrimination," and without demanding union dues. They will not return, they say, until all contracts between employers and the disliked union are shattered.

There has been no word as yet from the labor board in Washington as to what action will be taken on this local controversy. The Boot and Shoe Workers Union is charged with making contracts first with manufacturers to employ only union labor and then forcing all factory hands to join their organization and pay dues. The Brotherhood of Shoe Workers and Allied Craftsmen is an organization to which 85 per cent of the active workers belong and represents their wishes.

"If the Washington decision is against us," Mr. John Murphy, president of the brotherhood, said this morning, "that will only mean further trouble, for the brotherhood does not force the workers to become members and does not send out dues collectors. We are determined that the workers' wishes be heard and if the factories do open again under a decision favorable to the union, less than 5 per cent of the operators will return."

Thinks Governor Misinformed

Questioned on the Ely-Goodwin differences, Mr. Murphy declared that the Governor has been sadly misinformed on the finance chairman's activities in Brockton.

"The brotherhood was formed," said Mr. Murphy, "and Mr. Frank Goodwin was asked to advise us on legal procedure. He assented only after a brief stating the workers' conditions was presented to him and he personally investigated the matter. The members of the brotherhood are behind him 8000 strong in demanding his reinstatement."

The shoe strike opened more than a month ago when union officials demanded that employers discharge all nonunion workers. When these demands were complied with in nearly all factories others walked out in sympathy.

Strikers resigned from the union and joined the brotherhood, but were told they could not legally terminate connections and must pay back dues.

Fall Orders Piling Up

Meanwhile, manufacturers indicate that orders for fall delivery are piling up and if shoe shipments are not started again in the near future they will lose the business.

There is enough work ahead, they say, to keep every experienced worker busy night and day for a considerable length of time.

Crowds of idle workers line the main streets of Brockton, anxiously waiting word from Washington. Very few are loyal to the old union and they ask the NRA to recognize a union of their own choice which will forward their best interests and not force membership upon them by contracts with employers.

"They are striking and picketing, but they are orderly and law-abiding," asserted Mr. Murphy.

Mount Holyoke Merges Two Campus Publications

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 4—A new student publication, a combination of the Mount Holyoke Monthly, a literary magazine of many years' standing, and the sporadic Mount Holyoke Challenge, a journal of campus controversy edited during the last two years by an independent group of students, will be issued here this month.

The new journal, which will appear under the title, the Mount Holyoke Monthly and Challenge, combines the aims of both its predecessors, and will include creative writing in all literary forms, articles on student and campus problems, and articles on subjects of current interest outside the college.

Knights Templar Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 4—The Rev. William Porter Niles, D. D. was elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, at the annual conclave. Every commandery in the State was represented, in addition to guests from commanderies in other jurisdictions. After opening ceremonies, a short parade was held headed by the Rochester Military Band, officers of the New Hampshire Grand Commandery, and delegations from commanderies of the State.

'White Collarites' Keep Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"White collar" men make up only 15.2 per cent of the unemployed listed on Los Angeles County public relief rolls, although certain districts have a preponderance of unemployed belonging to this so-called class. This conclusion was reached recently, following a survey made under the direction of the Bureau of County Welfare. The survey showed there were 122,000 cases on the relief list. Eighty thousand of these were men.

Hurricane In Cuba Forces Cessation Of Havana Rioting

HAVANA, Oct. 4 (AP)—A 70-mile-an-hour gale swept Havana today and enforced a moratorium on disorders, shootings, commerce, and political troubles.

Belen Observatory reported that a disturbance of slight intensity was crossing Matanzas and Havana Provinces and was moving northward toward the Florida Straits.

Soldiers were deployed about the United States Embassy following rumors of a plot to bomb it. The home of Former President Mario G. Menocal was searched by soldiers while machine guns were trained on the house. An officer said rifles and ammunition were found.

President Grau San Martin announced the institution of drastic measures to bring order and protect "foreign life and property," and said, "Peace now prevails through the island."

Boston Art Notes

Pierre Noble

The frequency of photographic exhibitions in the past year or two has dulled our taste somewhat for camera accomplishments. Is the mechanism really replacing the artist? the world is full of photographers, and many of them are good. Nevertheless, their pictures soon become uniform, their subjects repetitional. We wander from show to show, and we are able to see, as it were, with our eyes closed. Only a very exceptional performer can really strike up some response in us. When we discover some new excellence we react with inordinate alacrity. The exhibition of photographic prints made by Mr. Pierre Noble prompted just such a response. They may be seen at the Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street until mid-October.

It is the responsibility of an artist or craftsman to evince as much beauty in the subject as he can. Mr. Noble, with the contemporary attraction for incidental objects, bits of still-life, details of interior decoration, trifling gadgets, succeeds in shedding significance upon all of them. Tasteful arrangement of subject and dexterous manipulation of camera, and there is a rich composite of lights and textures and contrasts. Texture particularly is emphasized—the ringing metallic quality of copper, the cool smoothness of porcelains, the ripeness of fruits. Occasionally he abandons such "homey" material for more esoteric subject matter, such as cubes and spheres, distinguished by their arrangement in space and by the manner in which their shadows slice the lighted areas.

Town and country offer other material. Mr. Noble has made some impressive nocturnes. He can be detached, capturing scenes of nature with effect as soft and gracious as the aquatint's. He can be deeply personal too, as when he gets a tenement house at a very graphic angle.

Portraiture in Mr. Noble's hands takes a somber turn. He sees his models in a dramatic moment. They are contemplative, tranquil only externally. He does not bother his sitters with too much photographic "cuisine." So much the more effective his simplicity. He is particularly happy in selection of models.

D. A.

Third Avenue Railway

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The statement of Third Avenue Railway System as of June 30, 1933, shows current assets, including $2,262,382 cash, amounted to $3,830,133 and current liabilities were $778,630, compared with cash of $1,546,805, current assets of $3,302,432 and current liabilities of $2,096,597 on June 30, 1932. Profit and loss deficit was $3,485,470, compared with deficit of $3,327,361 in preceding year.

State Compacts To Succeed NRA In New England

Governors to Meet in Boston to Arrange 'Permanent' Code Advantages

The Blue Eagle banner hanging permanently in the hall of flags of every New England State House!

This is the ultimate objective of a conference of New England governors to be held at Boston next Tuesday and called by Gov. Joseph B. Ely for the purpose of formulating compacts among the various states with a view of continuing in effect the provisions of the NRA when it expires two years hence.

The meeting date was announced today by Governor Ely, who is to serve as host to the gathering in the State House.

A study of the permanent NRA plan has been made by the Special Commission on Interstate Compacts Affecting Labor and Industry, Senator Henry Parkman Jr., chairman, will present to the Governor a tentative program on which a compact may be based.

Objectives of the compact are elimination of child labor, a workable minimum wage law, protection of women and children in industry, an hours-of-labor code and similar legislation designed to bring about uniformity in the laws of the states in these and related matters.

Much data concerning the subject have already been compiled by the special commission, including an investigation into the labor laws and regulations affecting industry as these exist in the industrial states of the east. After the governors have made a study of the general program, chief executives of states outside New England, who have similar problems, will be asked to join in the movement.

Meanwhile, the state NRA board continues to pile up optimistic answers to the widespread discussion of what the NRA program actually has done for business.

Mr. Robert F. Shepard, chairman of the New England District Recovery Board, reported today that factory employment was up 24 per cent in August as compared with August last year. Industrial production advanced 71 per cent in July as compared with July, 1932. Business failures showed a decrease of 47 per cent in August as compared with the same month last year. Farm prices are up 33 per cent.

Mr. Shepard declared that farm price increases will add $1,000,000,000 to the buying power of American farmers. Payrolls shot up 40 per cent in August as compared with the same period in 1932. Automobile sales jumped 38 per cent while railroads reported earnings in August 98 per cent ahead of August, 1932. In the last six weeks, $400,000,000 of frozen funds were released to depositors of 265 banks, he reported.

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That Film On Teeth
The Cause of Unsightly Teeth

Why Teeth Discolor

What you already know is this: Despite all your brushing, your teeth still discolor. Tartar forms on them; so they need frequent dental cleaning.

You know whether what you do and what you use, fail to keep teeth clean. If old methods don't protect you, there must be something wrong.

The trouble lies in a film which you can feel with your tongue.

That film is where the stains lodge, spoiling the teeth's whiteness. That film is what combines with other substances and hardens into tartar.

That film is what holds food particles which decay.

Feel your teeth with your tongue. However often you brush them, you may find that film still there. Every discolorment shows in it.

The great need is a tooth paste to attack that film.

That, in all probability, is your situation unless your dentist has already told you of Pepsodent. Pepsodent is your safeguard to clean, safe teeth—teeth that stay polished long.

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This is to urge you to make a 10-day test.

Note how clean your teeth feel, even after one application. Note how quickly the film disappears, how your teeth grow whiter.

Mark how pleasant it is to use, how unique and complete its effects. You will never return to any method which leaves your teeth coated with film. Cut out the coupon now.

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Zamora Seeking New Premier As Unrest Increases

Fall of Lerroux Cabinet Leaves Spain on Verge of Political Chaos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Oct. 4—From the blue bench to which for 40 years he had aspired Señor Alejandro Lerroux resigned with his Government on its second, parliamentary session. The President, Señor Niceto Alcala Zamora, has accepted his resignation and is now in consultation with the Speaker.

Once more the question of dissolution of the constituent Cortes, or their continuation, is on everybody's lips as efforts go forward to form a new Cabinet.

After stating that the present Parliament was divorced from the nation, Señor Lerroux asked for a vote of confidence, thereby placing himself in a position of which his opponents took full advantage. When he vaguely hinted at rectifying the errors made by his predecessors, two parties withdrew ministers who had been given portfolios in the Cabinet. A vote of confidence was carried by 189 to 91. To all intents and purposes, the Cortes had become a convention.

It is now plain that the ground was carefully prepared by a combination under Señor Manuel Azaña, former Premier, backed by the Socialists to lead Señor Lerroux toward a break-up of his Government. The trap into which he has fallen involves a bitter personal controversy, which may make it impossible for him to regain the confidence of his party.

Spain as a whole appears to have lost some of its faith in Señor Lerroux. It was not expected of so tried a man of politics that he should appear before the Cortes with a vacillating statement and no program worth mentioning.

The President's task is an extraordinarily difficult one. Señor Azaña and the Socialists have made it appear that apprehension of losing control at the elections will probably lead them to any length to prevent a dissolution. On the other hand there is widespread demand for a dissolution of a Cortes which is regarded as having outlived its popular mandate.

The President is faced with the knowledge that the crisis means the nation is heartily tired of the present group of politicians, who are accused of remaining in control by intrigue, and the problem now appears to be to prevent political chaos.

U. S. Investigates Slaying

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP) — Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today a thorough investigation of the killing of a United States citizen during fighting in Havana yesterday is being made and that on the facts assembled would depend whether any diplomatic representations will be made.

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Said one to the other: "You're telling me! Why, I never use anything but Roger & Gallet Soap."
I looked at their complexions, dropped that adorable bargain in copper brown and took the next elevator down to the toilet goods counter.
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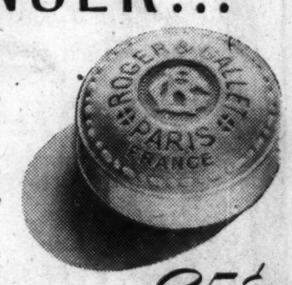
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

Working Miniature Steam Traction Engine Shown at London Exhibit

Legion Lukewarm To Patman's Plan For Paying Bonus

Little Support Seen for Texas Senator's Immediate Payment Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—Delegates representing nearly 1,000,000 legionnaires took up the consideration of national political and organization problems, marking the fourth day of the fifteenth annual American Legion Convention. The sessions were held in the Civic Opera House, with discussion centering on federal legislation for disabled veterans.

A minor caucus for the immediate payment of a cash bonus was begun last night, led by Senator Wright Patman (D.) of Texas. Observers, however, said the issue would not get much support.

The campaign for election of national commander to succeed Mr. Louis A. Johnson of Clarksburg, W. Va., today shaped into a four-cornered affair with Mr. Edward A. Hayes of Decatur, Ill., leading, followed by Mr. George W. Malone of Nevada, Mr. Ray Murphy of Iowa and Mr. Samuel Reynolds of Nebraska.

Drum and bugle corps and bands began an all-day competition for championships at Soldier Field Stadium. A preliminary judgment of the units in the parade yesterday gave high rank to the Jackson, Mich., Zouave Drill team; the "Wurst" band of Decatur, Ill., for comedy; Man-of-War Post, Lexington, Ky., for drum and bugle costumes, and Rockport, Mass., for historical floats, with a water-front scene.

Y. D. Veterans in Reunion

Two hundred veterans of the Yankee Division, the famous 26th of New England, held a reunion banquet at the Illinois Athletic Club here last night, and the only damage done was one dish broken, dropped by a waiter. The visitors were guests of the Y. D. Club of Chicago and Mr. John F. Cushing, president of the I. A. C.

"Legion conventions are becoming more orderly every year," stated Mr Mark King, commander of the Y. D Legion Post of Boston, Mass. "We no longer have to throw things to have a good time. Most of the vandalism that follows in the wake of a Legion convention is caused by local hoodlums in their 'teens, who run wild because they think 'the lid is off.'"

While bonfires raged outside in Michigan Avenue, fed by the boxes, paper and débris of the great parade, the Y. D. veterans listened to Col. A. E. Monteith of Los Angeles, once with the 101st Engineers, tell of his experiences in developing the "mystery squadron," which flew American spies into Germany, and went back to pick them up when they were ready to report.

They heard the Rev. George Connor of Springfield, Mass., chaplain of the division, pay a rousing tribute to the memory of Maj.-Gen Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the division. They heard Mr. W. D. Crowell, president of the local Y. D. Club, report that of the 350 division veterans registering, 125 listed as living in Chicago and vicinity. The New England outfit was refilled with units from all parts of the United States during its five major campaigns in France, said Mr. Crowell, thus accounting for a nation-wide spread of membership.

Oakland, Calif., Wars Against Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—A vigorous campaign to halt gambling in this city is being waged by Chief of Police James T. Drew. During recent weeks Chief Drew and his men have staged raids which have netted them several dozen slot machines. In many instances, it is stated, these machines were being operated in places of business located in school districts.

In the eyes of the law, these machines, or amusement games as they have been termed by their makers, are divided into two classes: Games of skill, and games in which a wager of some kind is involved in the outcome. The latter are forbidden by law. But it often happens that the distinction between the two classes is somewhat finely drawn.

Chief Drew emphasizes the point that this campaign against gambling is not a spasmodic affair but a continuous drive. Members of his department are instructed to keep an especial lookout for violations of this nature, and to report them immediately.

Abundant Crops Swamp France

(Continued from Page 1)

France has always practiced protection and a number of measures have been taken to keep the peasant on the land.

But while it is possible by a stroke of the pen to decree that wheat should be bought and sold at a fair price, it is not so easy to put the decree into practice. Last year there was more than enough wheat for home consumption, and, therefore, prices fell. This year it is estimated that there is a considerable excess, and the price fixed by the Government is therefore regarded as artificial.

* * *

It is all very well to suggest that part of the wheat should be held back from the market; but the producer cannot always afford to wait. What has happened, at least in some cases, is that the purchaser, while nominally paying 115 francs the quintal, suggests to the seller that he has made a mistake in the quantity he is offering. The producer, anxious to sell, acquiesces in this suggestion.

Thus wheat changes hands at a price which, in reality, is considerably below the legal figure. In other words, despite regulations, the law of supply and demand still rules in the determining of prices and the farmer is disappointed.

Yet the mere fact that there is a legal price tends to keep up prices for the consumer, but not always for the producer. The difficulty is that while the producer is not better off, the consumer may be worse off.

What is to be done with the surplus? Export bounties are offered, but since other countries have wheat to export the remedy is not likely to be effective. If it were, we should have the ironic result of a country paying money to feed another country cheaply, in order that its own people should have dearer food.

* * *

What should then be done? The Government cannot afford to buy at its own prices in order to burn or store wheat. Whether the agreements of London will be found applicable to the French problem—which is typical of the world economic conditions—remains to be seen.

The French vine growers have been put in a still more difficult position. By the development of vineyards in the French colony of Algeria, which has the status of French départements, and has precisely the same rights as the mother country, the French vine growers found themselves faced with ruin. They called for protective duties against Algeria. But Algeria properly replied that it could not be discriminated against, since it was part of France.

The problem of overproduction has reached such a point that recently European newspapers carried headlines of jubilation on the supposed failure of crops elsewhere. Apparently without conscious irony, they welcomed the prospect of paucity as good news, as tending to relieve the economic situation.

With the industrial slump there has been a steady return to the land in France. It has been regarded as good policy to extend agriculture. But in the new conditions it is to be doubted whether this movement of a return to the land will not be seriously checked.

West Holds Key To Better World, Einstein Affirms

Individual Liberty Basis of True Progress, He Tells Londoners

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Prof. Albert Einstein is confident a better world will emerge from the "present upheavals."

The famous physicist said so last night in an address on "Science and Civilization" at the Albert Hall, which was heavily guarded by police.

"Only through perils and upheavals can the nations be brought to further development," he asserted.

"It is in times of economic distress, such as we experience everywhere today, that one sees very clearly the strength of the moral forces that live in a people.

"Let us hope that the historian, delivering judgment in some future period when Europe is politically and economically united, will be able to say that in our days the liberty and honor of this continent were saved by its western nations, which stood fast in the hard times against the temptations of hatred and oppression, and that western Europe defended successfully the liberty of the individual which has brought us every advance of knowledge and invention—the liberty without which life to the self-respecting man is not worth living.

"Without doubt the present economic difficulties will eventually bring us to the point where the balance between the supply and demand of labor and between production and consumption will be enforced by law.

"Shall we worry over the fact that we are living in a time of danger and want? I think not. Man is by nature indolent. If nothing spurs him on, then he will hardly think and will behave like an automaton."

Dr. Einstein received a rousing reception when he was introduced to the meeting by Lord Rutherford, who explained that the object of the meeting was an appeal on behalf of the refugee academic and professional workers.

Sir James Jeans said the problem was too vast for any one country or nationality to undertake by itself. A large proportion of the refugees coming to this country, he said, were university teachers and students whose culture and technical skill were of special value to the world.

"I have lived in solitude in the country and have noticed how the monotony of the quiet life stimulates the creative mind," Professor Einstein said. "There are certain callings in our modern organization which entail such an isolated life without making a great claim on bodily and intellectual effort. I think of such occupations as the services in the lighthouses and lightships.

"Would it not be possible to fill such places with the young people who wish to think out scientific problems, especially of a mathematical or philosophical nature?"

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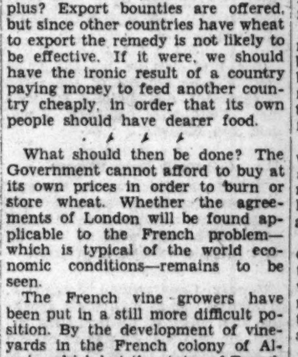
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Model Engineer Exhibit Displays Variety of Types

London Show an Exposition of Ingenuity and Skill in Engineering

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Political conferences, radio and automobiles may cause grave differences of opinion, but that model engineering unites a multitude of types was demonstrated at the Model Engineer Exhibition, held here.

The exhibition consisted of model ships, railways, airplanes, and motors. Exhibits included those from a clerk, a farm laborer, a musician, an army officer, a doctor and a bishop's secretary.

That money can be a relatively unimportant factor in making even the best models was shown several times in the exhibition. A working model of a steam engine cost, it is said, 5d. to make, and a beautiful model of a sailing vessel on which was spent £5, cost more than 6000 hours' work.

Some of the engineering feats in miniature were so well constructed that it would have needed a microscope to following the exact working. Among them was a minute model of a flying-boat, in which the electric motor, three-eighths of an inch long by seven thirty-seconds of an inch wide, actually worked.

Dr. J. N. Longridge, who had never made a model before, exhibited a fine scale model of the Cutty Sark, last of the famous tea clippers-ships, which has been accepted for its model section by the Science Museum of London. Dr. Longridge when he was about to start his model, could find no books upon how to construct a scale mode' boat. So he decided to make up the deficiency. He wrote his own book.

One of the exhibits which caused the most stir was a telecontrolled train made by Maj. Raymond Phillips, one of the pioneers who controlled airships by wireless in 1912. His device used the electricity generated by the body to work a wireless control which started and stopped the model train.

Major Phillips, beside his railway, exhibited a voltmeter which registered the amount of electricity the person who touched the terminals was generating. Prior to the exhibition the record was held by a registration of 200, two-thirds the way across the meter. Most people registered about 100. Three newspaper reporters appeared. One by one they grasped the terminals. Each time the needle shot up to the end of the meter to register 300. It could go no further.

These reporters assert this to be proof that they are "live wires." It is intimated that the installation of one of these meters, as an "editor convincer," is being considered at a leading London newspaper office.

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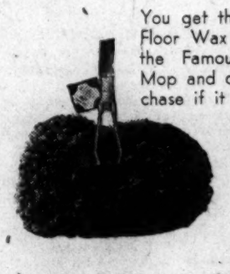
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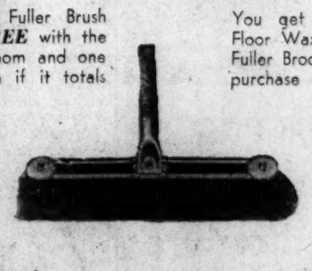
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Candidates Turn Corner in Race For Mayoralty

Boston Voters to Decide Who Are Straw Men or Real Contenders

Boston's mayoralty drive turns a corner today.

The twenty-two ward registration stations in the city will open this evening to accommodate what is hoped to be the beginning of the largest army of voters ever turned out in Boston. It is certain that the Democratic City Committee has concentrated on making this year's registration exceed the high mark of 304,000 in 1932. Already, according to Mr. John Newman, president of the committee, 20,000 additional voters have been marshaled forth.

The political topography of Boston's mayoralty campaign is still fluid. Neither the peaks nor the valleys can be identified with certitude. When Oct. 24 comes around and the deadline for withdrawals has been passed, certain peaks may have disappeared altogether and valleys may have risen.

At the present moment many shrewd observers believe that Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield is as lofty a peak as any in the range. But it is believed his eminence is none too secure. Called by his followers the only true Democrat in the list, he will inherit, of course, a large portion of that powerful Democratic majority, which has registered 100,000 surplus votes in many an election.

But it is averred there are two potential weaknesses in the Mansfield campaign. Unless he receives the backing of the Good Government Association and the Democratic City Committee, commentators assert his organization will go to pieces.

Mr. Henry Parkman Jr., Republican candidate, already has gathered to himself many significant supporters. Even his political opponents concede him real strength.

The candidacy of Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols remains probably the strongest bid of many powerful political forces. While it has been generally conceded that he enjoys the support of some of the most wily political leaders irrespective of party affiliations, there are rumors of defection in his ranks.

Mr. William Reilly, chairman of the Boston School Committee, is called by many the real dark horse in the race. If Mayor Curley should really line up behind the young school chairman, it might give the whole campaign the complexion of a Smith-Roosevelt tussle, with Mr. Reilly enjoying the great advantage of being almost the only political supporter of the President of the United States in the lists.

Behind nearly every candidate the politically astute are seeking to discern the shadow of Mr. John McCormack, United States Representative in Congress. Where Mr. McCormack is, there will be found the next mayor of Boston, it is said in many quarters.

Mr. William Foley, District Attorney of Suffolk County, and Democratic candidate for Mayor, wields a powerful club at the present moment, represented by the great voting strength he has marshaled in Dorchester and South Boston.

When the election is over, sober hindsight will reveal how many of these candidates were straw men, how many were stalking horses and how many actually expected to win. At present political speculators can only warn their readers that there is far more than meets the eye in this campaign.

Exchange Loans Decline

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The New York Stock Exchange reports members' collateral borrowings at the close of business Sept. 30 amounted to $896,595,531, a decrease of $20,619,743 as compared with the Aug. 31 total of $917,215,274. On Sept. 30, 1932, these loans amounted to $379,801,583, while the record low since figures have been published by the exchange was July 21, 1932, when they amounted to $241,599,943. Record high for loans was on Sept. 30, 1929, when they amounted to $8,549,383,979.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

900kc-WBZ-333m	800kc-WEEI-368m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1110kc-WAAB-313m
5:00 Farm reports	Studio speakers	Organ recital	Skippy sketch
5:15 Legion resume	Winnie the Pooh	Brook's Orch.	Organ recital
5:30 Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All American Boy	Dance music
5:45 Little Orphan Annie	The Wizard of Os	Mixed quartet	Cowboy Tom
6:00 Reports; sports	Evening Tattler;	Music; reports	Buck Rogers
6:15 Camera Adventures	records; talks	Talk; chorus	Rangers sketch
6:30 Baseball resume	News; soloist	Black and Blue	Vera Van; band
6:45 Lowell Thomas	Weather Man	Popular program	Lost Melodies
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Comedian; quartet	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15 Safe Fall Driving	Popular soloists	Just Plain Bill	Gallagher Band
7:30 Essex Ensemble	Lum and Abner	Quartet; orch.	Dance program
7:45 Irene Rich	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Brunswick Orch.
8:00 Serial mystery story	Bert Lahr; George	Vocal trio; orch.	String ensemble
8:15 sketch	Olsen's Music	Edwin C. Hill	Female trio
8:30 Ray Perkins	Stage Show of the	Albert Spalding;	Philadelphia Or-
8:45 Red Davis sketch	Air; variety	vocalist; orch.	ches. recordings
9:00 Russian Symphonic	Edward Jardon;	Irvin Cobb; orch.	Stevens's Band
9:15 choir	Rakov's Orches.	Ruth Etting; orch.	Organ recital
9:30 Address by President	Leo Reisman's Or-	Address by Presi-	Le Paradis Band
9:45 Franklin D. Roose-	ches.; Phil Duey	dent Roosevelt	Reports; news
10:00 velt, from New	Barnyard music	Waring's Orches.-	Hughie Connor
10:15 York	and male quartet	Rickman; Berle	and his orchestra
10:30 Platinum Syncopators	Nat. Forum: Hen-	Soloist; 2 pianos	"The Town Crier"
10:45 News flashes	ry Morgenthau Jr.	Reports; news	Evan Evans; con-
11:00 Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	As I See It	cert orchestra
11:15 Marsh Orchestra	The King's Jesters	Paradis Band	News Service
11:30 Jack Denny and his	Don Bestor and	Ozzie Nelson and	
11:45 orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	830kc-WHDH-361m
			6:00 Monitor News

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information by Alan Prescott.
11:30 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Third game World Series, Washington Senators-New York Giants, Griffith Stadium, Washington. Graham McNamee, Hal Totten and Tom Manning reporting for WBZ and WEEI. Ted Husing and Gunnar Wiig reporting for WNAC.
4:00 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
4:30 WBZ, Radio Progress Week: O. H. Caldwell; Ferde Grofe's Orchestra.
4:45 WHDH, Amalgamated Broadcasting System: Artists' Recital.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Dinner

6:45 WHDH, Amalgamated Broadcasting System: Dr. Charles Fleischer, news.
7:45 WBZ, "About NRA and the Public's Duty to Support It," Arthur Brisbane.
8:30 WAAB, Harlem Serenade; Hall Johnson Singers; Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Fortieth anniversary of consecration of Bishop William Lawrence.
9:15 WNAC, Ethel Barrymore; Bing Crosby; Morton Downey; Howard Brothers; Ruth Etting; orchestras.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fabien Sevitzky's Orchestra; Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers.
10:00 WBZ, Gene and Glenn, with "Jake and Lena," skit; songs.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor.
10:15 WAAB, Willard Robison and his Deep River Orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Ted Husing; Barbara Maurel; Hummingbirds Trio; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Gladys Rice, soprano; New World Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 WEEI, Weather, road and fishing forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
11:15 WAAB, Columbia News Service, news gathered by radio.

Music

"La Bohème"

Puccini's "La Bohème," given under Mr. Baccolini's direction last night at the Boston Opera House drew an audience noticeably smaller than those which have been the rule. Those who stayed away deprived themselves of a most agreeable evening of jovial comedy and melodious melancholy. If Marcello's garret was less luxuriously appointed than in more expensive productions, and if fewer plump gamins gamboled before the soldiery outside the Café Momus, the difference was all to the good. Indeed, we do not remember to have seen the café scene more plausibly managed and pleasantly costumed, or done with a lighter touch of humor, a more unforced animation, beneath so softly evocative a dusk. Perhaps the mood was upon us; all the more credit to those who did not destroy it.

The cast was graced by an admirably voiced quartet of jolly Bohemians, each complete with heart of gold. As Rodolfo Mr. Franco Tafuro was as dependable as ever, possibly more genially romantic and certainly a little less careful of the niceties of phrasing than usual. Mr. Carl Formes sang excellently as the kindly Marcello.

Mr. Nino Ruisi's picturesque Colline (expressive without maudlin sobs in his farewell to his old coat) and Mr. Giuseppe Interrante's Schaunard rounded out the group worthily.

After a long succession of mellifluous but matronly Mimis, it was pleasant to find one, in Miss Annunciata Garrotto, who looked, acted, and sang the part with equal acceptability, if not yet with outstanding brilliance. Her performance was carefully thought out; the touch of shyly ingenuous coquetry had charm; her voice was well produced and expressively modulated except at moments of stress or excitement, when it grew shrill. There was an extremely personable Musetta, as vivacious as ever though less strident than most, in Miss Lucy Monroe. Her acting was intelligently varied, and her voice, though not of compelling quality, seemed smoothly produced over a wide compass. An usually appreciative audience applauded all the familiar airs. The curtain calls were numerous.

S. S.

Maxim Karolik

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Russian song opened the music season here, Mr. Maxim Karolik, tenor, appearing at the Town Hall with Mr. Nicolas Slonimsky at the piano, and presenting works by Rimsky-Korsakoff, Borodin, Balakireff and Moussorgsky, on the evening of Oct. 2. Mr. Karolik interpreted his pieces in a manner that partook at the same time of singing and of reciting, and he used the original texts from beginning to end. He addressed an audience that must have been for the most part unacquainted with the Russian language, yet he went through the program without the slightest indication of misgiving. He could not have shown more confidence and assurance, had his listeners understood every word.

To rank matters in order from down up, the least interesting part of the occasion was the actual singing; for Mr. Karolik rather lacks charm either of tone or of style; and dramatic gifts, even of an uncommon sort, can hardly balance that want at a song recital. Of higher significance, from the musical standpoint, was the playing of the accompaniments by Mr. Slonimsky. Here we have one of the younger musicians who at once hold us to the past and beguile us toward the future. Mr. Slonimsky has won laurels as conductor, though he has as yet become little known in that rôle to the New York public. He may be described as an orchestral leader who likes to play the piano; which is a quite different type from a pianist who has a fancy for leading orchestras. Lastly, and overtopping all else, the composers—Borodin, Balakireff, Moussorgsky—"The Sea," "Freedom," "Hopak"—the names of the men shine brighter and brighter, even if the titles of certain of their works tend to grow obscure, with time. W. P. T.

New York Stock Taxes

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4—New York State stock transfer tax in September totaled $2,616,674, compared with $2,378,196 in August and $3,630,304 in September, 1932.

Crooks Lose Cash By Brave Actions Of Boston Clerks

Bushnell Praises Help They Render in Fight Against Crime

Three brazen acts of banditry in Boston and vicinity in a short space of time have, strange to relate, bolstered hope of effective law enforcement.

In each holdup—the $20,000 looting of a Brookline bank, the $3000 South Station robbery and the Somerville payroll theft of $600—acts of heroism by guardians of the threatened funds have been enacted.

Bandits have come to bat with disheartening frequency, but they have run into a new display of courage and competence on the part of their intended victims and in large part these three spectacular holdups have resulted in an amazing proportion of frustrations.

Courage of Workers

In the Brookline bank robbery the heroism of a girl clerk averted the more complete rifling of the bank. The erstwhile timid observer when threatened, challenged, "go ahead and shoot." The cleverness of the stewards of the South Station funds saved perhaps $97,000 from the bandits and the alertness of the women office clerks in the Somerville laundry cheated the robbers out of the major portion of the pay roll.

The growing adroitness and courage in baffling criminals was interpreted today by Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney of Middlesex County, as symptomatic of the new public awakening against crime.

While the public has been startled by a rapid frequence of holdups, the feature of every story has been the frustration of the criminals through some form of effective resistance. One commentator declared these developments provide the best kind of news for those interested in law enforcement. It is a happy reversal, he said, of the long story of public timidity and turning the other way when a crime was committed.

Has Economic Cause

A police authority discerned no epidemic of crime in these recent holdups. He declared that law enforcement was proceeding at its same steady unremitting stride which has kept organized crime out of Boston.

He offered the suggestion that the possible increase in petty and major acts of armed robbery could be traced in large part to continued unemployment. He thus gave crime an economic cause, a cause that has been little exploited and less publicized. Even the Wickersham Committee, he said, gave little attention to the effect of the inadequate or empty pay envelope in the incubation of crime. An enumeration of the crimes against property must throw some illumination on this fact, he indicated.

Another authority, who has made a careful study of crime conditions in the State, suggested that the public might expect the front of criminal activities to change in the next few months. The illegal liquor market he explained is today at low ebb. Not only are the bootleggers and rumrunners losing patronage because of lessened demand but because they themselves are reluctant to sell.

They are holding onto their stock of liquor, it is believed, so that if repeal comes, they can have a safer margin than they enjoy today and a competitive advantage against the legal dealers, who must pay taxes and other overhead expenses from which the illegal operator will be free. Since organized bootleggers are becoming unemployed in their selected occupation, they are turning, according to expert opinion, to other forms of violence—hence the increase in armed robberies.

Salem to Stage Program Of Historical Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 4—A program of unusual interest announced by the City of Salem Park Department for the Pioneers' Village the afternoon of Oct. 12 is the reënactment of the historic incident in 1634 of Governor Endicott's removal of the Cross of St. George from the British flag.

The program will follow the description in Hawthorne's story, "Endicott and the Red Cross," and, providing a background for the portrayal of that day 300 years ago, village life in the early settlements on Massachusetts Bay will be demonstrated by citizens of Salem in the fashions of the early seventeenth century.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate easterly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; possibly showers in north portion; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not so cool in the northwest portion tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; possibly showers in north portion; not so cool tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east winds over north portion and fresh northeast and east over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	66	Minneapolis	42	70
Bismarck	36	74	Montreal	52	62
Boston	52	62	Nantucket	60	62
Buffalo	54	64	New Orleans	70	82
Calgary	50	76	New York	58	68
Charleston	66	76	Norfolk, Va.	66	70
Chicago	56	70	North Platte	42	78
Cincinnati	48	68	Philadelphia	56	70
Denver	48	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	96
Dodge City	58	78	Pittsburgh	50	70
Eastport, Me.	56	62	Portland, Me.	48	62
Hatteras	70	74	Raleigh	60	68
Helena, Mont.	46	74	St. Louis	58	70
Huron, S. D.	38	80	Salt Lake City	56	76
Jacksonville	58	82	San Francisco	56	74
Kansas City	68	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	70
Key West	76	78	Seattle	58	72
Los Angeles	60	82	Tampa	76	88
Memphis	60	76	Washington	54	66
Miami, Fla.	78	82	Williston, N.D.	44	68

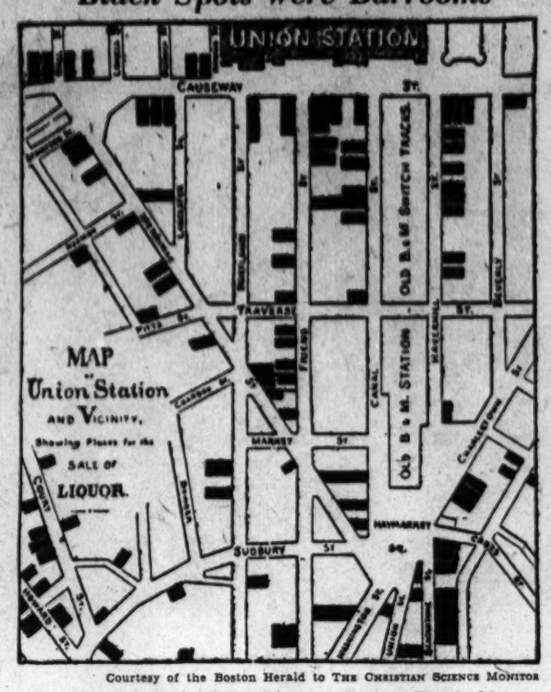
A—9 a. m. Oct. 4.
B—Maximum Oct. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 11:45 p.m., Thursday 11:59 a.m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:53 p. m.

Black Spots Were Barrooms



Courtesy of the Boston Herald to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

What Happens When Liquor Gains a Foothold

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Taxpayers Pay Up

Boston is giving three cheers for the manner in which its 1933 tax bills are being paid. Up to last night, $33,377,047 has been taken in. This gives confidence to the city financial officers.

They say that if the tax money comes in as fast next week, Boston will be able to redeem its outstanding tax anticipation notes, due next Wednesday, without refinancing measures which nearly all other leading municipalities over the country are forced to do because of delayed tax payments.

Banks Open Again

One can bank on the bank situation in New England. Or at least it is as encouraging, if not more so, than in any other district in the country. Figures back up this statement.

They show that every national bank in this Federal Reserve District, which includes Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and part of Connecticut, has been either re-opened or its plan acted upon the reorganization division of the comptroller's office. Onward march the banks in step with the onward march of business. May their progress find no stumblingblock!

Nichols Hits Rivals

The gong sending former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols into the thick of the mayoralty battle in Boston sounded last night. And the stocky candidate did not crawl through the ropes. He jumped right over them and verbally took issue with several of his opponents.

The first barrage hit the three most eligible seekers of the Good Government Association's endorsement, Candidates Parkman, Mansfield and Sullivan.

O'Connell Picks Winner

But Mr. Nichols was not the only one blasting campaign rocks last night. Other candidates in different parts of the city were at work on their own construction projects.

Former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell was in Roslindale speaking at a series of rallies in his behalf. He said that he was as certain of being elected Mayor of Boston as the Giants were of winning the opening game of the World's Series.

Liquor Control Session

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, at a press conference today, said that he was seriously considering calling a special session of the Legislature to act on a proposed "hard liquor" control law.

"However," he declared, "I will have to wait until I get the draft of a report of the legislative committee. I can't pick a date until I know when we are going to have that."

Men At Work

The crime commission appointed last spring by Governor Ely to study law enforcement and to fix responsibility for non-enforcement has sunk out of the news. This does not imply inactivity, however. It means that hard work has been substituted for the brass band and the publicity agent. The commissioners are close-mouthed, but some indications of their methods leak out.

In their refusals to hold public hearings and to give out news releases, commissioners are employing under cover methods to detect uncover men and practices. This fact is plain—the commission is producing more than $10,000 worth of work and the final report will not be the accommodating whitewash suspected in some quarters.

Seeks Primary Change

The Democratic City Committee would like to name the next mayor of Boston. But it will not go into a huff if the political tides flow against it. It is seeking to build up party strength. It refuses to be manipulated by any politician or group of the same, according to Mr. Newman, the committee head.

An objective more important to the committee perhaps than naming the next mayor is the introduction of the run-off primary, to end the existing nonpartisan election which results in the electing of nonpartisan Republicans or nonpartisan Democrats.

Registration of Voters Begins in 22 Boston Wards

The board of election commissioners for Boston have issued their schedule for voting registration and the places for such registering. They are as follows:

Central office, 111 City Hall Annex, Court Square, July 1 to Oct. 18, inclusive, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturdays to noon. From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., registration will be held continuously from Oct. 4 to Oct. 18.

Outside places:

Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10, from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Ward 1—Joseph H. Barnes School, Marion Street; Ward 2—Ward Room, Bunker Hill and Lexington Streets; Ward 3—Continuation School, Common Street entrance; Ward 4—Charles C. Perkins School, St. Botolph Street; Ward 5—Abraham Lincoln School, Arlington Street, corner Melrose Street; Ward 6—Parkman School, West Broadway, between B. and C Streets; Ward 7—South Boston High School, Thomas Park; Ward 8—Joshua Bates School, Harrison Avenue; Ward 9—Everett School, Northampton Street, near Tremont Street; Ward 10—Thomas Dwight School, Smith Street, corner Phillips Street; Ward 11—Abby W. May School, Thornton Street; Ward 12—Boston Clerical School, Warren Street; Ward 13—Municipal Building, Columbia Road, corner Bird Street; Ward 14—Christopher Gibson School, Ronald Street; Ward 15—Quincy Street School, Quincy Street, Corner Stanley Street; Ward 16—Mary Hemenway School, Adams Street, corner King Street; Ward 17—Municipal Building, Washington Street, corner Norfolk Street; Ward 18—Edmund P. Tileston School, Babson Street, near Fremont Street; Ward 19—Curtis Hall, South Street (custodian's room); Ward 20—Longfellow School, South Street, corner Hewlett Street; Ward 21—Washington Allston School, Cambridge Street, and Ward 22—William Wirt Warren School, Waverly Street.

Commercial Credit Net For August $300,241

BALTIMORE—Consolidated net income of Commercial Credit Company for August was $300,241 after charges and taxes and $265,712 for July, according to A. E. Duncan, chairman of the board.

These earnings, it is stated, covered full dividend requirements on all issues of preferred and Class A convertible stocks and left a balance available for the common stock of $184,590 for August and $147,903 for July. Outstanding common stock amounts to 954,051 shares of $10 par value.

Events Tonight

Music

Boston Opera House—"Carmen," 8:15 p. m.

Theaters

Fenway—"I Loved a Woman," 12:55, 3:52, 6:49, 9:46 p. m.
Paramount—"I Loved a Woman," 1:01, 3:35, 6:31, 9:27 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Golden Harvest," 2:00, 4:45, 7:40, 10:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Stage Mother," 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50 p. m.
Wilbur—"As Husbands Go," 8:15 p. m.
Shubert—"Let 'Em Eat Cake," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; guidance to Japanese Prints by Miss Maginnis, 11.

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Old-Time North Station Area Had Dozen Saloons to Block

Boston People Shudder at Memories of Sodden Streets, Reeking With Liquor Fumes and Filthy With Drunken Men—Now Clean

"A hundred saloons between Haymarket Square and North Station? Well now, let's see."

Boston's old-timer, a composite of the old-timers one could find in almost every large city of the country, scratched his head and squinted at the map thrust before him showing a part of Boston's north end, with little black squares indicating the places where liquor was sold.

"Published in the Boston Herald in 1894, eh? That sure looks familiar. Guess there were that many of 'em around there all right. Fact is—must have been more, as I recall those streets.

"Oh, I see! That was in '94. And the old B. & M. station and tracks were moved in '95. I suppose that block between Haverhill and Canal Streets would have been filled up with saloons too if it hadn't been used for the subway and elevated yards. The Haymarket Relief Station went up where the old railroad station was, so, of course, no saloons could go in that block.

"H-m-m—I thought the other side of Canal Street there in the map looked sort of bare too. That block between Traverse Street and Market Street was no temperance resort—at least later on it wasn't. No, Sir! Why, I remember walking from Haymarket Square down Canal treet to the car line on Causeway Street in front of the station. It was just one set of swinging doors after another; with drunks lurching out of 'em and almost knocking you into the street every so often.

Used to Take Drunks Home

"And—say—that block over between Portland Street and Lancaster Street. Seems to me I remember some more liquor places over there. It was mostly manufacturing plants, I guess, but I know there were some saloons.

"You know everybody coming from down-town Boston and going home to the north and northwest had to come right through that section to get to the car line and Union Station. Wasn't a very pleasant journey.

"And that map doesn't show enough of the section back over here the other side of Haymarket Square—or the district around up there to the left of the station. There were more saloons up there. I remember that section especially because I was a conductor on a street car about the time of that map, and on Saturday night once in a while I would have the run from South Boston down along Causeway Street and over into East Cambridge, just off the upper left-hand corner of that map. Well, my car was jammed every trip with drunks; in all stages of drunkenness—most of 'em pretty well 'under.' They'd get on in bunches at every stop down there, going home to East Cambridge, or on the other trip, back to South Boston.

"But say, what a different place that is around there now. I've never been exactly a prohibitionist, but now that I think of it something sure has cleaned up that district. Of course, there are speakeasies. There might, by a stretch of the imagination, be one or two to the block, I suppose.

"But look at that map. One hundred saloons! Some blocks with eight to twelve of 'em. All out there in plain sight; lighted up like circuses at night, plastered with signs, and with swinging doors a-beckoning. Open from early morning until early the next morning. Many of 'em—with blinds drawn and the back door unlocked—open even on Sunday.

Fears for the Future

"No. Nobody can tell me that there are one-twentieth the number of speakeasies in that section now as there were saloons there is the days before prohibition. And nobody can tell me that any one of these speakeasies ever has as many customers, or sell as much liquor, in one week, as a saloon did in one day.

"You know Boston's population—well, let's see, in 1890 I remember the census reported about 450,000. And they now count it about 800,000 don't they? And that's just the increase down here in the City of Boston. I understand there have been population increases of much more than that in some of the surrounding cities. Well, with this increase in population Boston would need a lot more of those places to sell even as much liquor now, wouldn't it?

"What? Do I think the saloon's coming back? Well, I was just looking along Canal and Friend Streets the other day and I couldn't help but notice four or five places on those streets—tap rooms, or taverns, or something like that they call 'em. But they're saloons. Only they have stools instead of a brass rail, and there isn't sawdust on the floor and the windows aren't frosted over—yet.

"They just sell 3.2 per cent beer now, but if and when prohibition is repealed I don't see why they won't try to sell whisky just like those places on the map did 35 or so years ago."

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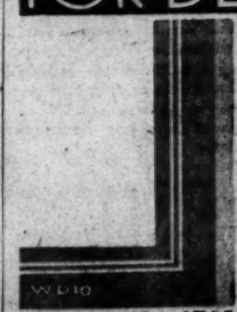

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Judges Consider Long-Range Plan To Speed Justice

Conference at Washington Finds Court Calendars Seriously Congested

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Long-range plans for speeding up justice in the federal courts were discussed by Chief Justice Hughes with the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General and the 10 senior Judges of the various Circuit Courts at the annual "Judicial Conference" just completed here.

An "imperative" need for additional judges in some jurisdictions was reported by the conference if the Government's legal machinery is to operate efficiently. Statistics of pending cases, released in connection with the statement by the Chief Justice, show that serious congestion still prevails in some localities, particularly in the Southern District of New York and the Southern District of California, New York and Los Angeles respectively, but that some of the lag has been cut down in the past year.

Besides the immediate need of more judges to keep the Government's law dockets up to date, far-reaching proposals for revising and simplifying judicial procedure were taken up by the combined leaders of the high courts and the Justice Department and the first batch of recommendations were issued.

Changes in Procedure

In addition to this the views of the Circuit Courts all over the country were obtained by the Supreme Court on the subject of proposed changes in procedure in criminal cases. Last year Congress authorized the Supreme Court to take procedure in criminal cases into its own hands from the point in the trial after the verdict had been rendered.

At the conference now just held, the Chief Justice heard reports and recommendations from circuit judges which brought out, he announced, "vividly and in detail, the existing causes of delays in the prosecution of criminal appeals and the remedies which may be deemed available." The first positive move of the Supreme Court in the long-awaited reform is expected to follow shortly on the conference just concluded.

As to court congestion, the Chief Justice announced two additional district judges in New York and two new district judges for California are "imperatively required," with further increases in judges needed in other localities with less pressing urgency. During the 1933 fiscal year, 197,384 cases in federal courts were commenced, and 205,629 were terminated.

Cutting Red Tape

Several recommendations for snipping judicial red tape were offered by the conference to Congress. One is to eliminate the need of lengthy and expensive new grand jury hearings when it develops that one of the jurors at the first hearing is disqualified. The conference proposes that if 12 jurors are qualified, then the indictment shall stand. In other words, it will be easy to overcome a prolific source of delay in securing indictments by having a couple of extra members of a grand jury.

In the same vein, the conference recommends authority in criminal cases to let the Government re-indict in a succeeding term of court under certain circumstances where a demurrer or dilatory plea has been previously entered.

The conference also recommends that the ancient rule that a husband or wife shall not testify for or against the spouse be amended to permit such testimony to be taken if and when the husband or wife desires to give it.

Bridge 'Yawns' Bring Honks and Kicks

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

How River Traffic Halts Motorists in Chicago

Shrinkless Shirting Kept Factory From Shrinking Business

Incomes may shrink but shirts must not. This was the conviction of Sanford Cluett in 1930 when he set to work to determine once and for all how to prevent shirts from returning a size or two smaller each time they visit the laundry. The "Sanforization" process he evolved and the way in which his idea enabled Cluett, Peabody & Co. to maintain prices and wages during the ensuing years, were described to the Advertising Club of Boston at the regular Tuesday luncheon, by Mr. O. E. Buckingham, advertising director of the company.

Once upon a time, said Mr. Buckingham, Cluett, Peabody & Co. were members of the select circle of collar makers which had gathered in Troy, N. Y. Heavy advertising of faultlessly clad young men had put their Arrow collars around necks all over the world.

Then came the war. Returning from it—and the comparative comfort of uniform—American men staged a rebellion against starched confinement for the regions below their chins. First they insisted on soft collars—then on collar attached shirts. No amount of persuasively subtle advertising could win them back.

The result was that the small but select company of collar makers in Troy were forced to enter into competition with shirt makers all over the country. The crisis came in 1930. Something had to be done about fast diminishing business. Mr. Sanford Cluett realized that the one great drawback of collar-attached shirts was shrinkage, and he overcame it.

This one idea not only enabled the company to keep its employees busy during the last three years, and to pay them good living wages, said Mr Buckingham, but it made it possible for them to increase their business at home and in 79 foreign countries. Prices of their standard products have not been lowered and they will not be raised, he added.

Vermont to Build Five New CCC Units

Plans for the development of five new Civilian Conservation Corps camps in Vermont were revealed today at First Corps Area Headquarters by Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner.

There are already nine camps in Vermont, it was stated. The additional five are scheduled to be located on state park land, at Ascutney, Sand Bar, Burke Mountain, Proctor-Piper and Ricker's Pond State Parks.

At the end of the second day's registration for the six months' period the total new enrollments reached 330. These men as they enlist are given training at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and then assigned to Civilian Conservation Corps companies in the field to fill vacancies left by recently discharged men.

Stratosphere Flight Planned

MADRID, Oct. 3 (AP)—Lieut.-Col. Emilio Herrera, a prominent Spanish balloonist, announced today he is planning an ascent into the stratosphere in an attempt to beat the record set last Saturday by three Russians, who went up 11.8 miles.

Home Owner Relief Expected This Week In Massachusetts

There's going to be a big day for a group of home owners somewhere in Massachusetts this week. For the first loans to persons facing loss of their homes are to be given out by the Massachusetts agency of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. At least so expects Mr. Charles F. Cotter, state manager.

He says that loans totaling $500,000 have been referred to title examiners for report. As speedily as these titles are certified and approved, the Massachusetts agency will complete the loans.

Mr. Cotter reports he has received more than 17,000 requests for aid from home owners representing home mortgages to a total value of nearly $70,000,000. Of these, about 9000 have completed their applications with a total of $38,000,000 in mortgages.

Three thousand home owners seeking aid have not yet completed their applications, while about 5000 were found not to come within the scope of the Home Owners' Loan Act. But, it is pointed out, the state agency has done much for the latter by ironing out troublesome problems, securing extension of payments and halting foreclosures so that many who cannot obtain a home loan are benefited by the mere presentation of their problems to the organization.

Chicago River 'Detour' Planned To Aid Traffic

City's 170 Bridges Delay Motorists, so $39,700,000 Canal Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Yawning down-town bridges, the cause of hundreds of traffic tangles and thousands of grumbles, can be largely avoided along the Chicago River by the development of a canal cut-off to take most of the traffic of the Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway out of the city.

The United States Army Engineers here have pointed to the solution, enlarging the Sag Canal at a cost of $39,700,000. They now await the agreement of local organizations upon a program.

Though highly desirable as a solution of a serious bridge problem, the improvement would not be enough of an advantage to navigation to make it worth federal expenditures to the amount named, army engineers have reported. A recent report on the proposal was adverse to undertaking the project until local coöperation could be secured.

Ordinarily it would require an act of Congress to get an appropriation for this purpose, but port development advocates have urged that it be included in the emergency public works program.

Chicago River takes a variant course through the heart of the city's busiest section, and its open bridges cut off all the main traffic arteries. Efforts are made to avoid bridge openings during the rush hours, but traffic is always heavy on some of the chief thoroughfares.

The river goes west for a mile or more, then south for two miles, and southwest for many more miles. It was recently opened to barges, but the first year's navigation is experimental in nature and traffic thus far has not been heavy. For years traffic engineers have been bothered by the bridge opening problem, and it promises to become more urgent with increased use of the new waterway.

Bathing Suit That Blows Up Assures Safety to Bathers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4—Genius is having a jubilee here this week. Inventors are offering their pet models for public approval at the Science, Inventions and Hobbies Exposition. Their displays occupy the great main floor of Convention Hall.

A wooden doll, typifies in miniature the robot of the future. Its designer, Mr. Benjamin M. Dicks of Indiana, also predicts such dolls eventually will be controlled by radio and electricity to be the servants of man.

The "darling daughter" who hangs her clothes on a hickory limb but is enjoined to keep her tootsies dry, need have no fear if she wants to take a plunge. There is a safety device for her bathing suit. If she gets out over her depth all she has to do is press a button, gas is released into a gadget or container and she floats safely to shore.

"Become a human submarine," the sign over one exhibit reads. This is a model on which the rider scoots into the water. It is built like a "kiddy car" and the inventor admits it is designed to give the rider a chance to pay tag or hide and seek with fish and other marine inhabitants.

In the hobbies section there are many beautiful works of art. There is a collection of canes carved by Mr. Arthur J. Pennock of Detroit. One is a staff cut from a holly tree in New Jersey on Armistice Day of 1918. It is an intricate piece of work, of exquisite carving with the heads of dog heroes of the war as the motif, and valued by him at $5000.

An æolian harp, said to be very rare, has a place among the curios. The ancient instrument, which plays when the breezes vibrate its strings, is being subjected to experiments with air currents caused by electric fans, mechanical blowers and ventilating machines, much to the delight of the crowds.

Dr. Charles F. Brown, Toledo archæologist, has a collection of 1400 lamps which trace the romance of lighting from ancient times down to the present. Some of the lamps date back even beyond Babylonian days.

As if to balance the many educational features, there is provided plenty of amusement in keeping with the nature of the show. For instance, there are scores of speedboat models, driven by rubber bands, clockworks, compressed air, electricity, gasoline or steam. These are raced daily for prizes on a miniature lake.

Toronto Hydro Shows Decrease of $151,352

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The total revenue of the Toronto Hydroelectric System for 1932 as compared with that of the previous year, shows a decrease amounting to $151,352, according to the twenty-second annual report.

15 Soups—

15 OF THE 57

served on approval!

Noodle Soup
Beef Broth
Vegetable Soup
Mock Turtle Soup
Pepper Pot Soup
Gumbo Creole Soup
Mutton Broth
Clam Chowder
Consomme
CREAM SOUPS:
Mushroom Soup
Tomato Soup
Green Pea Soup
Asparagus Soup
Oyster Soup
Celery Soup

Your Grocer and Heinz offer you 15 soups so good that you may buy them on approval—*because it's certain you'll like them.*

How can we be sure you'll like them? By making them *your way*—the home-made way. Simple, honest, homey ingredients simmered long and slow in open kettles. These are *your* kind of soups. Won't you try them? *On approval—all 15!*

HEINZ *home-made* SOUPS

Reminder for September, 1935

WE just made some very nice vinegar. Don't rush! You can't have it until 1935. We're going to put it away in big wood vats for the next two years. And it will age and mellow in flavor and aroma, and gain the clear bright color by which you know Heinz famous Vinegars.

Come to your Grocer's in 1935. It will be ready for you then, in tall shapely bright-labeled bottles. (Meanwhile your Grocer has some of the vintage of 1931.)

P. S.:—*4 kinds, all aged—6 months to 2 years—till perfectly matured.*

4 *of the* 57

1 *of the* 57

OUR chef means to say the Italian way of cooking Spaghetti is best, and if you love good Spaghetti, won't you please try some of his?

He uses Heinz own Durum wheat Spaghetti and fine Oriental spices and those luscious Heinz tomatoes. He takes great pains, and he cooks it just right.

Won't you try it? Your Grocer has it. (By the way, it's cheaper than cooking Spaghetti at home.)

HEINZ cooked SPAGHETTI

YOU USE one Heinz product at a time. By what's in that one tin or bottle or jar you judge the 57. If you like it you come back for more and try other Heinz foods. So we keep a Quality Control Department vigilantly testing every food. We find if we keep up the quality the quality keeps up the quantity we sell.

Howard Heinz

RECIPE for a Champion Flavor

To the fresh, wholesome charm of luscious tomatoes grown from carefully pedigreed seeds add the exotic lure of fine spices selected in the Orient.

Blend carefully.

Perhaps you will produce a flavor great enough to challenge the champion.

Perhaps!

Or, for a pittance at your Grocer's, you may have Heinz Tomato Ketchup, present world's champion by right of universal favor.

1 *of the* 57

"I wonder what next?"

THROUGH FLOOD & FIRE *with* BENJAMIN BEAN

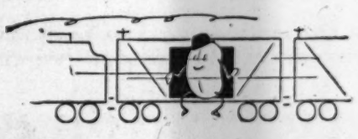
SUNDAY: Today a cool breeze bustled down the row. But I don't mind if it blows. I've grown big and hardy and healthy. I heard the farmer come tramping by and, what do you think?—he stopped right at our pole! He leaned down and saw how fine and shiny and white we looked and he smiled. I heard him say, "These fellows look just right. Time I shipped 'em off to the Heinz kitchens." Oh boy! Wonder what's to happen to us tomorrow?

MONDAY: Such a time as we have had! Bright and early this morning we were all popped out of our pods and bounced into big bags. Then we were in a truck going somewhere. After a long time someone said, "Here we are at the Heinz plant!" and we all kept very still wondering "What now?" Somebody opened our bag and a man who looked like an inspector picked up a handful of us. "First class!" he said and put us back. Then we were shifted indoors somewhere. Word went around, "Inspection tomorrow!" Wonder what's up!

TUESDAY: Inspection! We were all marched along under bright lights past rows and rows of girls who peered at us, keen-eyed, from every angle. I was glad my white coat was shiny and clean. I saw these girls snatch up some beans near me, because they just weren't good enough. They didn't bother me so I guess I was "first class" like the inspector said . . . After the parade we all went bathing in a great tank of clear cold water. We're still in it and I hear we're to stay till sometime tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY: Well you'd never know the old Benjamin! We were in the swim most all day. Then a hot, hot bath. I seem to thrive on this excitement! I got so big all at once that my fine white coat has burst all down one side.

THURSDAY: Sahara! Right after all that soaking they put us into the *hottest, dryest* place! I hear it was one of the famous Heinz bean-baking ovens and you have to be *some bean* to get there. But when I staggered out I was as dry as a leaf and *so* thirsty! Then they hurried us into a shiny tin and brought us a fine sauce to feast on. It was fresh ripe tomatoes, spiced and sweetened, and we gobbled it gratefully. They heated us up again but we didn't mind: we weren't thirsty any more. By the way, there's a big square of bacon pork down in the end of the tin with us, quite harmless, in fact rather nice to have around. We like him.



FRIDAY: Today was a rest after all the bustling about. From early morning there was a humming sound underneath us. Several times we heard a train whistle. I guess we were going somewhere. Then we stopped and were put on a big white Heinz truck and taken somewhere for the night.

SATURDAY: It's very cozy here. Tall candles and a bowl of yellow flowers. A warm fire's crackling somewhere. I can't see it, but I can watch the flickering glow on the ceiling . . . What a busy day this has been! Another trip on the Heinz truck. Then we were taken indoors. Somebody said, "Ah! Heinz Oven-Baked Beans! Put them up on that counter at the front of the store!" There we sat in our tin with its smart blue label. We could hear the people passing by. After a time we heard a lady say "Look! This is a life-saver! I have such a busy afternoon, and these will be a grand hot supper when the youngsters and dad come in." Then we were out in the cold again, and it *was* cold. But the lady warmed us up quickly as soon as we came in. And here we are heaped up in a fine brown pot with that big square of bacon-pork on top of the heap . . . Some very nice people just came in and sat down at the table around us. Somebody said "Goody! Hot baked beans! And I'm so hungry!" . . . I wonder what next?

Oven-baked beans in a rich sauce of Heinz tomatoes with fine bacon pork.

Oven-baked beans with just the good tomato sauce—vegetarian style—no pork.

Oven-baked beans in a sweet molasses sauce with bacon pork—Boston style.

Oven-baked red kidney beans in a savory sauce of their own.

HEINZ OVEN-BAKED BEANS

Roosevelt Signs 17 Recovery Codes In New York Home

(Continued from Page 1)

York, joined in the talk between the President and Mr. Woodin.

During the afternoon the President signed 17 codes, extending the National Recovery Administration to nearly all American industries and commerce. Indeed, all the major codes have been completed save those governing retail stores and motion pictures.

Neither General Johnson, Mr. Woodin nor Mr. Harrison would discuss their talks with the President, and Mr. Roosevelt had nothing to say for publication.

General Johnson later, however said they were trying to get "a perfect framework on which to build a perfect code administration." Emphasizing that he was speaking for himself and not for the President, he said they were now entering on the third phase of "the new philosophy of business coördination."

"Under the new theory of business," he said, "you can't deal with 20,000,000 separate establishments."

The first step in the work of coördination was the Blue Eagle, or the voluntry signing of the President's agreement by employers, he said. The second was the drafting of codes and the hearings on them. The third will be the establishment of a permanent setup for business under the code's plan.

This "permanent setup" was interpreted in business quarters as indicating that the NRA will not be limited to the two years authorized by law, but will continue indefinitely. This view was based on the belief that before the two years of life of the Recovery Act has ended, industrial codification will have so interlocked commercial activity that it will be impossible to abandon it.

After the third step in the NRA program is completed, General Johnson envisaged a fourth move. It would divide all industrial codes into four divisions of related industries, each under an assistant to the National Recovery administrator, who would be charged with supervising codes and keeping policies of the NRA and the industries consistent.

The Administration is giving much thought to the labor situation, especially to the strike in the western Pennsylvania bituminous area.

"Have you been working on the plan long?" he was asked.

"We have been building it up ever since we started," he replied.

President Roosevelt expects to leave New York for Washington at midnight tonight, after addressing the National Conference of Catholic Charities at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel this evening.

Monitor News Changes Radio Station on Oct. 5

On Thursday, Oct. 5, the evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will shift from Station WHDH to Station WBZ and WBZA, and will be heard at the new hour of 5:15 o'clock. WBZ operates in synchronism with WBZA on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is 303 meters, with a power of 25,000 watts.

The present noonday daily radiocast at 11:45 a. m., Fridays at noon, will continue on WBZ as usual.

Because of program commitments the evening radiocasts on WBZ, Saturday, Oct. 7 and 14, will be heard 15 minutes later at 5:30 o'clock.

Dunlop Postpones Dividend

LONDON, Oct. 4 — Directors of Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., decided not to pay any interim common dividend, but to postpone the question until result of the full year's operation has been ascertained. Results to date are stated to be satisfactory and have confirmed fully the forecast made by the chairman at the annual meeting of the company last May.

Johnson Wants All NRA Facts For Next Move

Study of Progress Planned From Data Gathered in Questionnaires

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — In two directions the NRA is consolidating the gains it has made during its brief history.

Over the broad front Gen. Hugh Johnson inaugurated a nation-wide inventory of its accomplishment, sending out 3,000,000 questionnaires by which he hopes to secure accurate figures on the number of men reëmployed and the extent to which pay rolls have been increased. This is to provide a factual basis for the next stage in the recovery advance.

Of more immediate importance to NRA officials who have borne the brunt of the long battle between industry and labor was word from the field that their efforts to bring peace to the strife-torn soft coal industry had been finally climaxed by the return of 70,000 striking miners in the western Pennsylvania fields to their jobs.

Both events mark the transition which is now taking place within the NRA between its preliminary organization stage and the second, consolidation stage. With the exception of a few minor industries the great bulk of American industry is under NRA codes. More than that the majority of all employers are operating under blue-eagle agreements.

Johnson Wants Figures

Before plans can be laid for the next drive in the recovery campaign General Johnson wants an accurate picture of the gains made in the first advance. They are expected to be far smaller than had originally been hoped. But the actual facts—no matter how disappointing—are the essentials to future strategy. With this in view General Johnson has directed postmasters throughout the country to deliver questionnaires to every employer, as they did in the case of the original blue-eagle agreements. These are to be returned in the same envelope—no stamps required—to Washington for tabulation.

The agreement itself which paves the way for the striking coal miners to return to work accords to workers in "captive mines," i. e. mines owned and operated by steel companies solely for their own use, every right enjoyed by employees in mines operated under contracts with the United Mine Workers of America. The rights include collective bargaining and the same guarantees as to wages, hours and working conditions written into the historical contract signed between the union and the operators after the coal code was completed.

Coal Issue Delayed Drive

Solution of the "captive mine controversy—worked out by General Johnson in conferences held at his bedside—was the last major issue involved in the knottiest problem tackled by the NRA. Soft coal tied up the recovery administration for nearly two months. Officials admit it came nearer stalemating the entire recovery drive than any other difficulty. The victory was won when operators and miners signed a contract unionizing about 95 per cent of the industry. Today's achievement consummates the work.

With this problem concluding NRA's struggle to codify the major industry, some uncertainty clouds the future direction of the recovery administration's energies. Its early tendency to raise prices is being soft-pedaled—hard. The Administration seeks to hold it back and give the Public Works and A. A. A. time to catch up. In the meantime routing completion of a score of minor codes continues without any unusual incidents.

New York Plans 81 Depots To Distribute Free Pork

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Two million pounds of pork—bought by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in its campaign to reduce the hog surplus and raise the prices received by pork producers—will be available to feed the needy of New York City in the coming winter, according to Mayor John P. O'Brien. Plans have been worked out for setting up 81 depots from which the pork will be distributed, the Mayor told representatives of private and municipal relief agencies last night.

From the headquarters of the federal relief administration in Washington, however, it was reported today that all supplies bought with federal funds would be distributed through the regular temporary state relief agencies. Politics will be rigidly excluded from every stage of the activities, it was said.

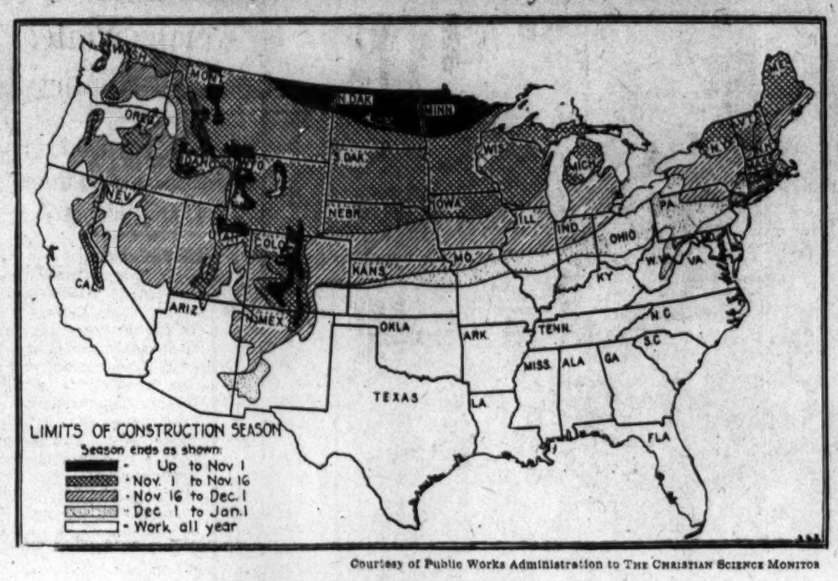
In New York City, the distribution will be directed by Mr. Frederick I. Daniels, director of the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, who will be directly responsible to Mr. Harry I. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, it was said.

Banana Men Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The National Banana Confederation has been formed under supervision of the Ministry of National Economy, to coördinate development of that industry. Señor Jose D. Aguayo of Colima was named president. Under the organization's charter, the individual coöperatives are left free to make contracts of sale, but the confederation must approve them and is also obligated to see that these contracts are enforced. One of the main projects of the federation is formation of a bank to finance growers.

Federal Jobs Will Gradually Work South



Courtesy of Public Works Administration to The Christian Science Monitor

How the Weather Affects Public Projects and Employment

Fusion of Labor and Employers Achieved in Big Fascist Council

Greatest Innovation of Italy's Corporative State Plan Is National Group to Control Industry and Prices for Benefit of Whole Nation

Fascism, started in Italy, has spread rapidly, in one form or another, to other countries, bringing many millions of people under the dictatorial form of government. Italian Fascism is based on what is known as the corporative state, now in its experimental stage under Signor Mussolini's guidance. It is timely, therefore, to give a comprehensive account of this new form of state. This task has been undertaken by the Rome correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in six articles — to appear on alternate days—of which this is the fourth.

By Paul Cremona

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME—The National Council of Corporations is the crown of the syndicalist edifice, which exercises rights equal to those of a real legislative assembly by issuing regulations for the coördination of benevolent activties and of economic relations between the different categories of employers and employees. It ranks with the Fascist Grand Council and the Chamber of Deputies as a supreme organ of the state, and might be compared in American terms to a sort of fusion of the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Federation of Labor into a body to which powers for making economic regulations and giving advice on such matters are accorded by the state under the dictatorial surveillance of the president.

The Council is one of the boldest schemes yet attempted in any country to control industry and prices for the benefit of the nation as a whole. Separate organizations are still allowed to exist, but they come under the domination of the Council, whose task is to take a national instead of a sectional outlook of economic matters.

It has already been explained how the activities of the country are arranged on a corporative system. Each has its syndicate, representative of all engaged in the particular craft or industry, but since the obvious tendency for these bodies would be to consider questions coming before them in the light of their own direct interests, the need was evident for some coördinating body, in which all interested parties would be represented. The National Council of Corporations was formed to fill this rôle.

Council of 159

The Council is composed of 159 members, in part proposed by the respective confederations, and in part nominated by the Government. The Council is formed of seven sections, corresponding to the seven fields of production covered by the national confederations of syndicates, namely, liberal professions and art, industry and artizanship, sea and air transports, land and inland water transport, agriculture, commerce, and banking.

The first three sections are subdivided into three sub-sections, dealing with each category respectively. Each section or sub-section acts autonomously, and on it are equally represented both masters and men. The delegates, being designated by the respective national organizations, are appointed by royal decree for three years.

If the matter at issue affects only one or a few of the sections or subsections, their respective representatives meet to come to a decision. If the question affects the entire syndical or corporative order of the state, all the sections are convoked in a general assembly, which is formed by the members of all sections — the representatives of masters and men being in equal number—the directors-general and the ministers of the economic departments, and 10 experts. Its chairman is the Prime Minister, who may delegate his authority to the Minister of Corporations.

Functions of Council

When the Council is not in session, its powers are vested in a smaller organ, the Central Corporative Committee, which has many of the attributes of the general assembly. Its membership is limited to about 20 delegates, including an equal number of representatives of masters and men, together with several representatives of the official organs of the state.

The functions of the council are twofold—consultative and regulation-making. In its consultative capacity the council may be called upon to express its opinion on any question whatever affecting national production. On problems, however, affecting the whole syndical and corporative order of the state and in a certain specified number of cases dealing with the recognition of syndicates and national confederations and so forth, the opinion of the council must be asked. In these instances the requisite opinion is always to be expressed through the general assembly.

The Council is empowered to issue binding regulations (1) for coördinating the subsidiary welfare activities of the syndicates and other recognized bodies; (2) for coördinating the various forms of control over labor relations as established in collective contracts or in similar ways and for coördinating every other regulation-making activity of the corporations; and (3) to regulate the collective economic relations between the various categories of production represented by the legally recognized syndical associations.

Initiative Protected

It was the attribution of this regulation-making power which at first aroused so much concern in certain quarters and led some people to fear that private initiative was going to be superseded by state control, since, it was stated, these provisions would enable the Council to intervene in the conduct of industries, in enforcing rationalization and so on.

Strictly, no doubt this argument has considerable truth. On the other hand, these regulation-making powers of the Council are hedged round with several strong safeguards. For example no independent initiative is allowed to the Council. Under the first two heads just mentioned the power to issue regulations is granted as each specific case arises by the Head of the Government on the proposal of the Minister of Corporations. Under the third head, the power is granted by the interested associations after obtaining the approval of the Head of the Government.

Furthermore, these regulations become binding only after publication in the Official Gazette and in the official bulletin of the Ministry of Corporations, and such publication is always liable to be forbidden by the Head of the Government.

The Labor Charter itself admits private initiative in the field of production to be "the most effective and useful instrument of the national interest." Signor Mussolini once described modern capitalists as "organizers having the sense of their civic and economic responsibilities, men on whom depend the lot and well-being of thousands and tens of thousands of workers. Their success is the success of the nation." If then, in spite of all these considerations, State Socialism does ever come into practice, it is at least certain that such an experiment will not be lightly applied.

Novel Experiment

From the juridical and political standpoint, the formation of the Council marks a novel constitutional experiment. In its regulation-making capacity it cannot be described as a syndical Parliament replacing the constitutional Parliament. The Council is in fact an organ formed by the Legislature which theoretically could modify or suppress it at will, whereas a Parliament can only be abolished by itself or by a revolution. Nor is Parliament deprived of all rights of initiative.

On the other hand, the Council is in many ways independent of Parliament. It will be interesting to see what effect the Council will have on the future composition and activities of Parliament. One such effect should certainly be to emphasize the predominantly political functions of the chamber and to concentrate its activities increasingly upon the ministerial estimates and upon bills dealing with matters of general concern.

To relieve Parliament of the highly technical labor and sociological problems raised by modern civilization and hand them over to the Council of Corporations may quite likely prove a good thing. But the experiment, to be quite convincing, needs to be made in normal conditions where the corporations would be guided solely by economic and sociological consideration. The inevitable dependence of the Council upon the Government and upon the Fascist Party in an ever-increasingly totalitarian state is against the experiment being made in this way.

Hitherto the Council has made a very limited use of its large powers, although in actual practice it has been taking a more decisive part than the Chamber of Deputies in molding the economic organization of the state. Perhaps the most important action yet taken by the Council has been its decisive share in the enactment of several measures, as, for instance, the acts empowering the Government to regulate compulsory cartels and the starting of new factories.

The central organ of coördination of the vast corporative machinery is the Ministry of Corporations, established in 1926, which holds the executive power. Originally this Ministry dealt only with matters concerning the corporative system and its organization, but it has now taken over also most of the duties of the suppressed Ministry of National Economy. All trade agreements with foreign countries are approved by the Ministry of Corporations. Signor Mussolini is the Minister of Corporations.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Peterborough: Collegiate Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

United States

Connecticut

Hartford (joint lecture): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

New Haven: Troup Junior High School, Edgewood Avenue, between Beers and Platt Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

Stamford: Burdick Junior High School, 44 Forest Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

Massachusetts

Waltham: Asbury Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 8

Winthrop: Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 8.

New Jersey

Cliffside Park (auspices First Church Grantwood): Cliffside Park High School, Palisade and Riverview Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.

Rutherford: Rutherford High School Auditorium, 54 Elliot Place, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

New York

Auburn: Osborne Hall, 25 South Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Dobbs Ferry: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

Great Neck: Church Edifice, Middle Neck Road and Pont Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Jackson Heights: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.

Mount Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club Auditorium, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 14.

Olean: First Presbyterian Church, 242 Laurens Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

Rockville Center: Auditorium of South Side High School, Hillside Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

Salamanca: High School Auditorium, Jefferson Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 8.

Silver Creek: High School Auditorium, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.

Spencerport: Masonic Temple Building, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Staten Island (Second Church): St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Amboy Road, Tottenville, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.

White Plains: Westchester County Center, Central Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 8.

Yonkers (Second Church): Saunder's Trade School, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 9.

Pennsylvania

Sewickley: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School Auditorium, Sherbrook Boulevard and Garrett Road, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 8.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, 72 Prospect Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Vermont

Burlington: Church Edifice, South Union and Bay View Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 8.

Winter's Coming Speeds Progress On Public Works

Men Will Be Kept at Jobs as Long as Possible in Northern States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Laborers on public works projects will retreat only at the last minute in their battle with King Winter.

Realizing the necessity of getting work-giving construction under way in the northern states where the season is shortest, the Administration for some time has been studying the weather map.

In the southern half of the country year-round construction is possible. In the northern part of North Dakota and Minnesota and in some Rocky Mountain regions, the building season will end by Nov. 1.

Local public works administration officials have been asked by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, federal administrator, to keep in mind weather bureau statistics in planning public works. A map has been distributed to them, showing the average date when the daily mean temperature falls below 35 degrees Fahrenheit. In the southern half of the country where the mean daily winter temperature is above 30 degrees from December through February, it is assummed that ground freezing will be negligible and work can be carried on without difficulty for the entire year.

About 985,000 people live in the area in which work must stop before Nov. 1, it is estimated. This section comprises a very small part of the nation. In a much larger section construction will have to be suspended between the first and the middle of November.

Letters have gone out from Mr. Ickes for local officials pointing out that, "since our purpose is to provide employment by making loans for construction projects, it is advisable for us to concentrate our efforts on those projects which can be started immediately and those projects which must be rushed in order to provide relief before winter weather conditions cause the work to be shut down."

Officials in northern districts have been asked to give priority to those projects which will be first affected by cold weather, so that they may go forward as rapidly as possible. The value of pushing ground and foundation stages of river work where floods or ice might later cause the suspension of such work was pointed out.

It looks now as if the peak of the benefits of the Public Works Act will be reached sometime this winter, at a time when the money from the pay rolls will be most needed by the unemployed.

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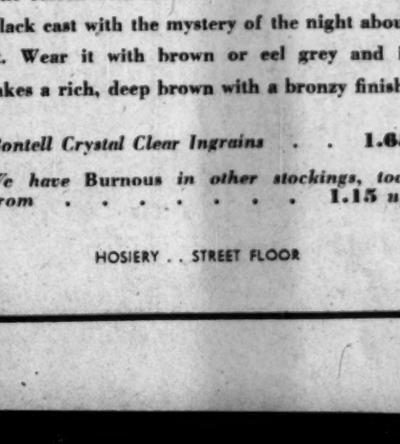
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Plan for Linking Manchuria With Japan Hits Snag

Economic Block Scheme Finds Divergent Needs in Two Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria—The economic situation of Manchuria is at present occupying much attention in Japan. Parties seem agreed on the idea of the formation of Japan-Manchurian economic block, but there are different opinions as to how this block should work. These may be summarized into three groups, namely: (1) A complete Japan-Manchurian economic block, (2) the industrialization of Japan and utilization of Manchuria as a raw material source, (3) the industrial division of labor between Japan and Manchoukuo.

At the commencement of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931 it was given out that the main idea was to give peace and prosperity to the country and happiness to its 30,000,000 inhabitants, that no exploitation of the population would be allowed and that no capital of financial clans should again penetrate into Manchuria and Mongolia.

Until about the middle of 1932, Japanese capitalists refused to invest any capital in Manchuria. However, a change came when the former general secretary of the government of Manchoukuo, Mr. Komai, went to Japan and explained that Manchoukuo would welcome assistance from the side of Japanese capital.

As regards the first of the above theories, which puts forward the transformation of Japan and Manchuria into one united economy, this would require the abolition of any customs barriers between the two countries, which would be difficult. Manchoukuo has been recognized by Japan mainly for political reasons. Moreover, the new state itself has already declared a customs sovereignty, while the money system of Manchoukuo is being built up on a silver basis, although that of Japan is gold. The Japanese journal Toio kei sai simpo points out that in comparing the year 1920 with 1930, the share of Japan in exports from Manchuria fell from 42.9 per cent to 34.5 per cent and its share of imports from 47.1 per cent to 38.6 per cent. The paper adds: "This fact in reality indicates that the Asiatic character of the foreign trade of Manchuria is gradually weakening and is becoming non-Asiatic. The dependence of Manchuria on the world markets is steadily increasing."

Difficulties of Free Trade

Under such conditions the idea of the complete Japan-Manchurian economic block has really no economic basis and could probably only exist in the event of war or on the institution of a blockade. Allowing the possibility of such an economic junction between Japan and Manchuria at the present moment, the acceptance of such a system of free trade would be bound up with enormous economic difficulties.

The second theory of the industrialization of Japan and utilization of Manchuria as a raw material source is put forward by those groups which wish to see industrialization in Japan greatly developed, utilizing Manchuria for the supply of raw materials and for the sale of Japanese goods made from these raw materials.

A conflict is going on round the question of import duties in Japan on soya beans which are destined for the preparation of oil. At an extraordinary session of Parliament in 1932 the customs rates of soya beans utilized for food were raised from 70 to 90 sen per 100 kin, but as regards beans used for the preparation of oil, these were imported free of duty, the motive being the desire not to place any pressure on beans of internal production used for food. The Oil Mill Union of Japan, however, considered that this threatened the interests of many small enterprises spread all over the country, engaged in the preparation of vegetable oils and therefore petitioned for the cancellation of free entrance of soya beans for the production of oil.

Farmers Demand Duties

While industrial Japan insists on the limited import into Japan of products of industry, but is interested in receipts of cheap raw materials, the agriculturalists of Japan demand high duties on all agricultural products imported from Manchuria but are interested in import from Manchuria of cheap products of industry, particularly sulphate of ammonia. Already several restrictive measures against the flow of Manchurian agricultural products are being carried out in Korea, and if the theory of industrialization of Japan and utilization of Manchuria as a raw products source becomes a positive economic measure, there will be strong arguments between the capitalistic groups of Japan and Manchuria.

The third theory, namely the industrial division of labor between Japan and Manchoukuo, is the one in which the resources of Manchuria and industries of Japan are endeavoring to find an organized plan of approach. The principal supporters of this view do not object to the establishment of customs barriers by Japan and Manchuria. They approve the settlement in Manchuria of Japanese peasants and the adoption of Manchurian industrial undertakings to Japanese labor.

On Feb. 28, 1933, the Government of Manchoukuo published its program of people's economy construction, to be spread over 10 years. It promised the exploitation of state timber land and coal-bearing territories. All the undertakings having defensive importance and the establishment of special financial organs to give credit to the agricultural and industrial special companies will be exploited by the State.

The financial capital of Japan is looking for ways to get out of the present economic crisis and the scheme of a Japan-Manchurian economic block is likely to solve this question, but at the same time it must affect the distribution of power on the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

Hard Living at Any Price!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Common Sight in Osaka

Working From Dawn Till Night at Hauling Heavy Loads for a Mere Living Wage Occupies Many in Japanese Industrial Cities.

Small Pay Makes Problem for West

(Continued from Page 1)

into uselessness in about three years. Not so many years ago, they were virtual slaves, bought as indentured servants and kept until they had earned back their purchase price.

Conditions in this mill represent the best, not the whole, picture of Japanese labor conditions. Miss Freda Utley, who spent nine months in Japan preparing her book, "Manchester and the Far East," reports survivals of the indenture system, and shows the darker side of child labor, poor food, unheated working sheds and so forth.

The casual visitor is carefully steered way from such sights to certain ultra-modern mills. Admission to specified factories is forbidden, on ground of national defense in some cases, but to conceal unfavorable working conditions in others, some observers believe.

A full appraisal of Japan's labor position is possible only by comparing its present state of advancement with conditions of a few decades ago. The trend has unquestionably been a raising of the living standard, in the western no less than in the eastern sense.

Many workers have their radio sets, some have motorcars, excursions to the country are frequent, movies are everywhere. An amusing twist in the term "living standard," comes through adoption of western dress by many Japanese because it is cheaper. Question—rise or decline in living standard?

On the whole, Japanese labor when studied closely in iron foundries, machine shops, lumber yards, at the wharves and so on, presents the picture of a hard-working but not generally abused group. There are glaring exceptions, such as men who are made virtual beasts of burden for a mere living wage, straining at maximum loads on two-wheeled carts from sun-up to midnight.

Such practices, however, are fortunately survivals, already giving way to better methods. Japan has steadily improved its treatment of labor, and if its price level in world markets still falls far short of western nations, the difference is largely a natural one, not the result of deliberate "undercutting policy. Here again reservation must be made for business elements in Japan which are admitted to use unscrupulous devices.

At least two eastern countries, China and India, have lower wage rates and lower living standards than Japan, showing the latter's advance from Oriental toward Western levels.

In one particular Japan lags noticeably behind other nations—labor organization is not permitted to become a power. Such advance as comes in working conditions is donated by management, not exacted by labor. This illiberal labor policy is the industrial counterpart of a censored press and other features of Japanese absolutist government. Such labor unions as exist have no regular status in law, and perforce follow a program of the Right, especially since the Manchurian incident.

It is doubtful if present wage scales could survive an active labor union movement. On the whole, male industrial labor of the unskilled class averages 20 to 25 cents a day at the present depreciated value of the dollar. Skilled labor, as in making precision tools, comes up to 3 yen or more (84 cents).

Balancing off the best and worst in Japanese labor conditions, it is accurate to say that workers fare as well, according to their own standards, as their fellows in many other highly industrialized nations. The paradox arises from competition in the same world markets between goods produced under Japanese civilization, and those made more expensive by all the paraphernalia of occidental "living standards."

For example, the word "simplicity" of living in many cases explains Japanese ability to do well on what would be starvation wages to a Western worker. Instead of a motorcar, he contents himself with a bicycle. By tradition he lives in small rooms, and although many members of the family use the available space, it is not to be concluded that unsanitary conditions result. Japanese homes always allow for abundant passage of light and air. The people's cleanliness is apparent in all quarters.

Moreover, when wages are translated from their money index into terms of what they will buy, the Japanese standard of living holds its level relative to that of other countries. Although nominal wages have fallen from an index of 96.2 in 1930 to 86 in March, 1933, "real" wages have dropped only from 98.7 to 91.6, according to figures compiled by the Japan Economic Federation.

Japanese labor is therefore by no means the abused class that might be inferred from an external study of production costs.

Insurgents Blamed For Coal Peace Delay

By the Associated Press

Mass return to work of miners in the western Pennsylvania soft coal fields has been delayed by refusal of insurgent miners to report.

Pleas of union leaders and government officials for a concerted return were answered yesterday with boos by miners mostly from the H. C. Frick Coke Company mines. Insurgent leaders contend the Frick company has not recognized the union.

More than 20,000 other miners returned to the soft coal pits. Governor Pinchot predicted the situation would "work itself out." Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief, expressed impatience with some operators for "quibbling" and called for an end of "mob conditions" in the Pittsburgh bituminous area.

Tear gas was used at Steubenville, Ohio, when 1000 strikers picketing the Weirton Steel Mills started a disturbance. At Athens 400 miners struck against working conditions. At Bellaire 600 others returned to work.

A "vigilante committee" of grape growers and others drove striking grape pickers out of Lodi, Calif., breaking up a picket brigade.

Striking textile workers in Paterson, N. J., marched on a dyeing plant and smashed virtually every door and window in the place.

NRA officials in New York announced the end of two strikes there, with the return to work of 5000 bakery drivers and 2500 corset makers.

Strikers at the Ford Motor Company plant at Edgewater, N. J., voted plans to picket other Ford plants. Strike leaders said they planned to send 500 men to Dearborn to picket the main plant and another group to an assembly plant in Buffalo.

Mayor Orders Inquiry Into Griffith Park Fire

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 (AP)—An investigation of the Griffith Park fire which caused the death of at least 36 persons here yesterday, was ordered today by Mayor Frank L. Shaw. The men were trapped in the flames in Mineral Wells Canyon when 500 of a group working on roads as part of an unemployment relief project were ordered in to dig fire breaks. A shifting wind cut off their escape.

An unemployed motion picture projectionist was arrested and booked for suspicion of arson. He was traced through the license of an automobile which had been parked near the scene where the blaze started and from which a man had been seen to enter the canyon and reportedly start the blaze. It previously had been reported that the fire was believed to have been started by a carelessly thrown cigarette.

Between 150 and 200 others were injured. Mayor Shaw has promised that the city will provide relief for the families of the victims. The workmen were insured by the city under the State Compensation Act, although the city notified the Board of Supervisors on Sept. 12 that this insurance could not be carried beyond Oct. 5.

Safety Education Is Worth While, Council Reports

Annual Congress at Chicago Told Safety Contests Reduce Accidents

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—In answer to the question, "Is safety education worth the trouble?" the National Safety Council reported today that there is "an unmistakable correlation betwee.i public educational work as a whole and the accident record." Information obtained from reports submitted in the recent National Traffic Safety Contests of 1932, has enabled the council for the first time to answer this question.

In its report submitted to the twenty-second annual Safety Congress today, the committee on public education of the street and highway traffic section said the cities which received the highest rating for public educational work in the contest received three times as high a rating on the accident record as did those lowest in educational work.

Considering the various sized cities entered in the contest as one group, the committee found that "the cities in the first division, that is, having the best accident records, received an average rating of 5.6 for their educational work: those in the middle division received an average rating of 5.2, and those in the lowest received the lowest average mark, 3.5 for educational work."

The National Traffic Safety Contest, now in its second year, was hailed by the street and highway traffic section as "one of the most important things ever done" for the improvement of traffic conditions in American cities, and it was recommended these contests be continued in the larger and medium sized cities, where it has proved of greatest value. It was pointed out that the cities which remained in the contest to its end last year scored a 16 per cent average reduction in fatalities as compared to a 9 per cent reduction in all cities reporting to the United States Census Bureau.

Similar testimony to the value of safety education was given in the safety section of the American Railway Association, which is meeting here concurrently with the National Safety Council. Nearly 1,000,000 railway employees have been saved from accidents in the last 19 years, it was reported by Mr. Charles E. Hill of New York, chairman of this section, yesterday. He added, "Our efforts to promote safety have not been confined solely to railway employees, but they also have extended to the public. As a result passenger fatalities have been reduced from 350 in 1931 to 28 in 1932, a decrease on the basis of the number of passengers carried of 6.1 per cent. Of the 28 passengers killed in 1932, only one was due to train accidents (collisions and derailments), the remaining 27 being due to causes over which the railroads had little, if any, control. This result justifies the statement that one of the safest places you can be today is traveling on a railroad train."

Attention was called to the dangerous situation resulting from the large number of those "riding the rails" since the depression by Mr. T. E. Pratt, superintendent of safety of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Fiish Quota in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An order has been made by the Board of Trade specifying the amounts of the quotas allocated to the various foreign countries for landing fish in the United Kingdom. Licenses will have to be obtained in future for landing fish from vessels not registered in the British Empire. The order applies to all kinds of sea fish except shell fish, eels, salmon, migratory trout, kippered herrings and canned fish.

Property Owners in 45 States Get 'New Deal' in Taxation

Burden Shifts to Sales and Gross Income Levies and Payment by Small Installments; County Rates Limited, Also, to Ease Load

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Indicating that the pressure for "a new deal" in taxation is having some avail, there were at least 1200 new tax laws placed on statute books by the 45 state legislatures holding sessions this year, it is reported here.

The beginning of a movement to relieve the property owner by shifting some of his tax burden to other sources of taxation, as well as by providing more convenient methods of tax payment, is seen in the new legislation, which is reviewed by Prof. Clarence Heer, research director of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation. Professor Heer's report is published in the current issue of State Government, organ of the American Legislators' Association, under the title, "New Deals in Taxation."

"Acting evidently on the theory that there would be less tax delinquency if methods of payment were made easier," Professor Heer declares, "a considerable number of states tore a page from the book of private business enterprise and passed measures providing for the future collection of taxes by means of partial or installment payments. Legislation of this character was enacted in 21 states during the 1933 sessions. Payment of taxes in quarterly or semi-annual installments is most frequently specified. Arizona, however, allows taxes to be paid in 10 per cent installments, and a Colorado statute provides for the payment of property taxes in 12 equal installments."

Tax measures which operate directly or indirectly to reduce the burden of the property tax are divided into two types, measures abolishing property taxes for certain purposes, and measures imposing more drastic limitations on rates of levy.

"Measures abolishing specific property tax levies were for the most part confined to levies for rural highways," the report says. "The 1933 legislative sessions saw the abandonment of state road levies in two states—Arizona and Utah. South Dakota repealed its bridge levy. County road levies were eliminated in Montana, Oklahoma, Vermont and Washington. Iowa reduced mandatory levies for secondary roads. Other states in which road levies were either eliminated or reduced include Idaho, Oregon and Wyoming.

"A number of states have sought to achieve property tax reduction through more drastic limitations on local tax levies. A Michigan enactment provides that ad valorem taxes be limited to 1½ per cent of the assessed valuation of the property taxed. Indiana limits the tax rate on property outside of incorporated cities to 1 per cent of the assessed valuation. Iowa provides for a maximum county tax rate of 16 mills." Kansas, Oklahoma, Nevada and Texas are also mentioned among the states enacting new laws dealing with tax limitation.

Turning to new sources of revenue to take some of the burden off real estate, the legislators have brought the retail sales tax into use in 10 states instead of just two which had it at the beginning of the year, and the use of gross income taxes has spread from two states to eight, according to the report.

At the beginning of the year income taxes were in effect in 25 states, but new income tax laws have been adopted in six states, and of the 31 states which now have income taxes, 27 tax both principal and corporate incomes, two tax only personal incomes and two levy income taxes only on corporations, it is reported.

Europe Seeks Peace And End of Arming, Kellogg Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4—Most of the people of Europe are determined that there shall not be another war, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State and Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, says in the Yale News, undergraduate student publication.

"I don't believe the things the alarmists say, that war is nearer now than it was in 1914 and that the nations are on the verge of outbreak," said Mr. Kellogg.

"In point of fact, there have been more moves toward peace since the war than ever before. Some people are discouraged at the outcome of various conferences, but we must realize that in times of disturbed conditions, and I mean economic conditions, it is extremely difficult to settle such questions as disarmament. These difficulties pertain also to the recent failure of the London Conference.

"But there are other forces working toward peace. For one thing, Europe absolutely cannot stand the increasing burden of debt which armaments bring. Then there are the World Court decisions. Every one rendered was accepted by the nations in question. Every one of those decisions made for peace.

"And there is the League of Nations, which is simply an association of nations for the amicable settlement of disputes. The League is doing its job and doing it very well. All that makes for peace."

The United States is not aloof from world politics, Mr. Kellogg said, pointing out that during his term as Secretary of State there were from 20 to 25 conferences, and that the United States had sent delegates to every one.

Arizona Votes for Woman For Congressional Seat

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Isabella Selmes Greenway, widow of one of this State's most illustrious men and dynamic Democratic leader in her own right, was marching in a landslide of votes tonight to Arizona's congressional seat, vacated last March by Mr. Lewis Douglas, now director of the federal budget.

Mrs. Greenway's election was expected, and long since has been conceded by Republican leaders, but astonishing to old political heads was the heavy (although insufficient for victory) support given Mr. Dillworth Sumpter, Socialist candidate.

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Semi Antique Heriz, 11'7"x18'9", $975.00 to $575.00
Semi Antique Kerman, 10'6"x17'7", $1150.00 to $675.00
Antique Senna Kurd, 10x18, $1300.00 to $750.00
Chinese, 11x15, $650.00 to $350.00
Chinese, 10x17, $650.00 to $375.00
Sarouk, 10'9"x14'2", $750.00 to $475.00
Kashan, 10'7"x15'10", $1050.00 to $525.00
Keshari, 11'3"x16'5", $1500.00 to $1050.00
Antique Zigler, 14x17, $1200.00 to $650.00
Chinese, 10x16, $750.00 to $325.00
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Conquerors of the "Long Trail"

New Women's Record Made by Two Vermont Girls

We understand from seasoned hikers on the Monitor staff that the writer of the following article holds the record for men on the Long Trail of Vermont. Mr. Appleby has done the entire length of the Trail in 10 days, 10 hours.

By IRVING D. APPLEBY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONCE more the famous Long Trail of Vermont, beautiful 300-mile "Footpath in the Wilderness," has been conquered by women, this time by two native daughters of the Green Mountain State, who from earliest childhood have played in the foothills of the old range. The girls who set up a new women's record of 27 days from Canada to Williamstown, Mass., are Miss Marion V. Urie and Miss Lucille Pelsue, both from the rich farming regions in the central part of the State. Both are recent graduates from the University of Vermont, and have spent the bulk of their vacation days mountain climbing and doing short stretches of the great Trail for the past six years.

The only members of their sex known to have preceded them in their achievement were the well-known "Three Musketeers," who hiked the trail, south to north, in 33 days during the summer of 1927. The new champions planned their trip for over a year and made full preparations under the guidance of the writer.

Their hiking outfits were both picturesque and sensible. They wore heavy whipcord riding breeches with United States Army olive-drab shirts, warm sleeveless sweaters, strong elkskin shoes with moccasin body, 10-inch leg, and Uskide soles with which to grip the rocky footing. They wore heavy hand-knit woolen socks and appreciated their soft cushioning qualities greatly. In rainy weather they used the regulation rubber ponchos which covered packs and all.

Their packs were the "Kumfort Knapsacks" so popular with the hiking fraternity, in which they carried one heavy all-wool blanket apiece, their spare clothing and their food. In the smaller compartments of their packs they stored those valuable small accessories which help to insure success in such a venture—extra shoe laces, flashlight, camera, candles, matches in waterproof boxes, sewing kit, toilet articles, etc.

Autograph Book of the Trail

They wore around their waists the broad comfortable belts used by the United States Infantry, from which hung their canteens, light axes, hunting knives, compass, folding drinking cups and map case. In general, their equipment was of the class that would have carried them along 3000 miles as comfortably as 300. An innovation on their part was an Autograph Book of the Trail, in which they secured the signatures of the host of joyous wayfarers whom they encountered en route.

Their food was put up in several small, clean, cloth bags, tied with tapes, in which they stored bacon, oatmeal, sugar, cheese, peanut butter, rice, jam, bread and hard-tack, small cans of evaporated milk, canned corned beef, concentrated soup sticks, plain chocolate bars, and a generous assortment of dried fruits.

The Long Trail has quite a reputation for electrical storms and heavy rains in summer but the girls were blest with glorious weather all the way, having rain only two days. A number of big storms passed them by at close range, leaving them dry and comfortable. When the rain did overtake them, they plodded through it all day and sang songs, coming into camp at last, drenched but happy, and suffering no discomfort whatever. But even perfect weather has its disadvantages; several springs on which they depended for water were dried up and their canteens became equipment of considerable importance.

In the rugged sections such as Mansfield and the Camels Hump, they averaged from six to eight miles daily, but on the long smoother stretches farther south, they speeded up to 14 and once to 17 miles, a splendid performance considering the terrain and their 35-pound packs. On the advice of the writer, who acted as their adviser, they used for the first time stout pointed staffs on the entire hike and found them a great aid, useful for a variety of purposes. While on Belvidere Mountain they visited the old asbestos mine part way down the southern slope and enjoyed luncheon with the miners.

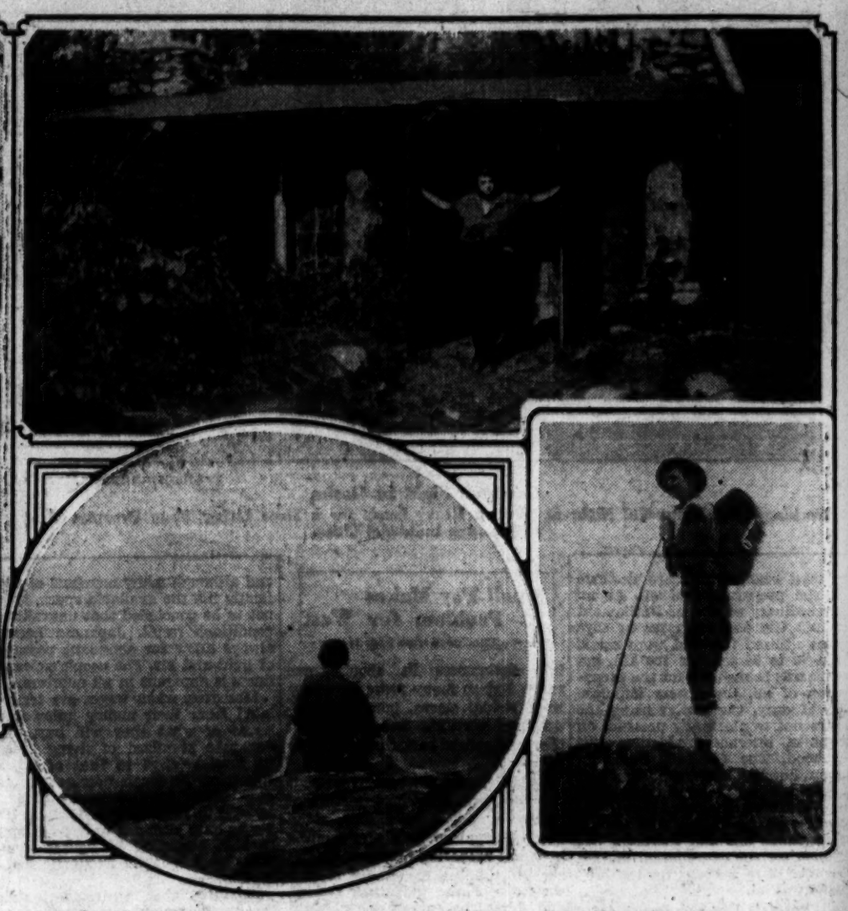
Southern End Needs Attention

In common with hundreds of others, the girls were surprised and disappointed at the neglect apparent on the southern end of the Trail. They state that they found it badly overgrown, with plenty of fallen trees across the Trail and the blazes very few and far between. They lost an entire day at one place near Glastonbury Mountain trying to find a guiding blaze. Nevertheless the Green Mountain Club, which is responsible for the maintenance of the Trail, have done their part nobly in so far as lodges and shelters are concerned. A number of new ones have recently been built in places where the old ones were many miles apart and several old shelters have been replaced with new structures. The type of construction also has improved greatly, many of them being metal proofed against marauding porcupines.

They saw the usual profusion of small game, enjoyed a fine view of a splendid deer at close range and finally, near the end of their journey, encountered a large black bear, full grown and a magnificent specimen. The temperature that day was up in the 80's and Mr. Bruin slid down a steep bank onto the Trail and sat there panting with his mouth wide open and front legs braced wide apart. They looked him over for a time, found no cause to fear him, and approached quite close. After a short rest the big fellow heaved up his ungainly bulk and shambled off into the forest, his luxuriant black coat shining in the sun. The girls now regret that they did not request his paw print for the autograph book.

They met a large number of nature lovers en route, including a fair percentage of their own sex. These parties were doing from 20 to 75-mile journeys, many of them being on the Trail for the first time, and their enthusiasm was unbounded. The new champions hope to repeat their hike not only in 1934 but for many years after.

Miss Urie said in part: "No words of mine could ever portray the wondrous beauty and fascination of the Trail. Every peak, every mountain and valley has its own peculiar appeal. I passed through this green and gold fairyland and returned to the duties of life, only to find that I am no longer whole; a portion of my heart has been left behind on the bank of some sunlit singsongy mountain brook."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two Seasoned Hikers Who Now Hold the Women's Record on the Long Trail of Vermont, 313 Miles in 27 Days—Miss Lucille Pelsue, Left, and Miss Marion V. Urie, at Willis Ross Camp, Stratton Pond. Upper Right—Miss Pelsue in the Doorway of Fay Fuller Camp. In Oval—Pico Mountain Seen From the Summit of Killington. Pico Is About 4000 Feet Elevation. Lower Right—Miss Urie on Summit of Jay Peak, Extreme Northern Part of the Trail, Elevation 4000 Feet. This Was 101½ Miles From Their Starting Point.

A Self-Help Club

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT OCCASIONALLY happens that a club is particularly successful in finding a club name which signifies at once, to anyone hearing it, just what the club stands for; its objectives and ambitions. "The Woman's Club of ——" as a name tells very little about the projects and achievements of the organization, except that one may infer that any woman's club which is functioning today is composed of serious minded, intelligent women, and is, therefore, a power in its community.

But when one reads, in the Texas club magazine, of "The Self-Help Garden Club," one at once wishes to know more about it; to ascertain what is meant by "self-help" and to learn how such a novel idea started and grew. And so one explores further.

We are told that this club is very young, but a very husky, wide awake infant. It was organized, in spite of prophecies of failure and indulgent smiles of disbelief, about a year ago by a group of women who were determined to do battle with poverty and unemployment.

An enthusiastic member says that the history of the club reads like the story of pioneer days in Texas. So wisely have the affairs of the club been conducted that today the whole city of Dallas, where it is located, is eager to assist it in every possible way.

On an 85-acre tract of land the club succeeded in having 880 gardens planted. The individual gardeners, who were from the ranks of the unemployed, were allowed to use the produce from their gardens as they saw fit. Some sold their surplus and used the money to buy what they needed, others canned their surplus for use in the winter. With flour donated by the Red Cross these 880 gardeners were enabled to keep out of the bread line.

The story of one man who availed himself of the opportunity thus opened to him is said to be typical of many others. This man and his wife were living in extreme poverty "under the McKinney Avenue viaduct." These two elderly people had not had a garden for 30 years. When they heard that they might have the use of one of the plots of ground made available by the Self-Help Garden Club, they set about getting some tools. These finally consisted of a rake and a hoe, each having handles of iron pipe, the whole outfit having been salvaged from junk piles. With these crude implements they succeeded in making a garden which furnished them with an entire winter's supply of vegetables. At the close of the season this grateful man appeared one day at a club meeting and presented the members with two and a half gallons of okra seed as an appreciation of the privilege they had given him of helping himself.

There was no money with which to start this project, but an idea so foreign from any self-interest at once aroused the appreciation of everyone. Newspapers gave their hearty support. Voluntary contributions of money, amounting to about $1500, were received. Women of the city contributed empty glass jars. Vacant lots, back yards, tracts of unused land were asked for, and almost unanimously received.

The Dallas fire chief declares that the gardens have materially lessened the fire hazard by having dumps and trash heaps cleared.

A men's advisory committee has now been appointed and the project promises to grow and spread indefinitely.

Fagoting Is Useful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New and easy ways with fagoting are of interest to the woman who likes a touch of handwork on her frocks and blouses. This year especially, when so much remodeling is being done, fagoting is a practical as well as an ornamental feature of many garments that come from the hands of the home dressmaker. Necessary piecing can be disguised as "decorative seaming" and thus sufficient material be eked out for a yoke to lengthen a too-short skirt or for a vestee with which to widen a too-scant blouse. Several strips of the dress fabric may be fagoted together to form a so-called "melon sleeve" or one of the raglan type thus utilizing bits that might otherwise be discarded.

With non-transparent materials, it is easier and often more satisfactory to baste the strips on to whatever material is to show under the crisscrossings of fagoting. When this method is followed, the usual working foundation of firm paper is not necessary, the fabric background between the strips providing the same narrow, even space over which the fagoting is to be done. As the underlaid color is often a much lighter tone than the garment itself, these strips can be freshened when necessary with any reliable cleanser without interfering with the fagoting.

The fagot stitch is done from side to side, over the space to be covered, the stitches kept at regular intervals and the work always done from the left hand to the right. Embroidery silk, linen floss, mercerized cotton and various weights of wool are all being used for this easy-to-do handwork, the choice depending upon the fabric of the garment. Light-weight wool, fagoted with angora of contrasting color, is a smart novelty appropriate on garments for little tots, as well as those of big sister and mother.

Time for Oneself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

High tribute was paid recently to a woman who holds a responsible municipal position in a city in the United States. A man who knows her well said, in summing her fine characteristics: "Best of all, I have never heard her talk about being busy."

Yet, actually, this individual has a varied and rich experience in her official career and domestic life. But she rarely refers to the problems of either and never, apparently, feels pressed for time or uses the magnitude of her present duties as a reason for not accepting further responsibility. The women who constantly regale their listeners with "I'm too busy for words," "Each night I say to myself, where has this day gone?" "I wish I could, but I'm so rushed I can't undertake another thing," are, unfortunately, not exceptional.

Yet, there is the other side of the picture—the side of the generous, yet far-seeing woman, who, when urged to take off a club chairmanship, or solicit funds for a worthy, local cause, has a reason for her refusal: "I must have time to belong to myself." So direct a reply and so frank an acknowledgment of what might appear to be selfishness or egotism requires moral courage.

Yet a not too hasty judgment will result in agreeing with her, for does not giving time to oneself—time in which to study, meditate, and more consciously develop—mean that the chosen vocation or work will be better done and more richly enjoyed?

Cleaning Painted Walls

One is always looking for a new and easier way of cleaning painted walls. Now that we have just had our walls freshly painted for the summer and coming winter is the time to apply a thin coat of starch. Yes, just laundry starch. Boil it as you would for the laundry. Cover the walls and ceiling using a paint brush three inches wide. The surface is quickly covered for the starch is a slippery substance. It dries quickly. The color of the walls underneath is not concealed or changed because the starch is transparent. And when next spring comes and time to wash the walls, all that is necessary is warm water and a little pure soap. Off comes the starch and the dirt too, for the dirt is only in the coat of starch you applied a year ago. The paint underneath has not been touched. And oh, how easy to wash. The starch slips off as easily as it was put on. No hard rubbing. There are no streaks and no discoloration.

The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Sleeves Are Doing All the Work

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE sleeve, at the moment, is doing all the work. Not only is it adding the note of novelty to the garment, but it is widening the shoulder line still more, and slimming the waist.

Many sports suits in London have adopted fur sleeves, fur, or fur fabric being much used for outdoor and indoor wear. A new basket-weave novelty material is popular, the coat being fashioned with broad shoulder folds and a military collar caught at the side with strappings slotted through a chromium buckle, similar strappings being used at the elbow and waist.

The military note is strongly in evidence in coats and suits, and demands extreme neatness and good bearing to carry it off successfully. Some coats have a distinct cavalryman's shoulder, while bandoleers in fur or cloth are used across or down the shoulder, and in some cases extend to the sleeve. Many coats have pointed epaulettes of cloth or fur. A very smart coat with fur epaulettes has the new tuck-in fur collar to match. Pointed pocket effects halfway down the sleeve are a novelty, being replicas of the actual pocket on the skirt. This "pocket" idea is also being emphasized on some evening skirts to give the effect of fullness at the side below the knee. A severe line is obtained by carrying wide pleats of the material from a tie at the high neck straight across the shoulders. Many coats have dropped the sleeve seam in order that the elaboration may come just below the shoulder line; others have produced cape effects by a band of fur trimming on the sleeve below the shoulder.

Jerseys and sweaters for English wear have padded epaulettes or corded yokes extending over the shoulders to give width. The shoulders of day suits and coats are still being padded, padded rolls or bands of fur adding to the line. Some shoulders are broadened out straight, or raised to a point. A wide, detachable sailor collar edged with light fur, when removed, leaves a smart, tailored indoor dress. Many winter coats have wide pleats tapering from the shoulder to the waist; box pleats are also being used at the armhole.

For afternoon wear coat sleeves are put in with loops, gathers, or organ-pipe pleats, tapering to a narrow wrist. Others are put in low or with a flat epaulette of the material. Many coat sleeves are made entirely of fox or silver fox to match the collar.

The new three-quarter length coat is exceedingly popular for evening wear, lending itself to a variety of novel lines. A long-sleeved lace coatee, worn over a lace frock, has draped tie ends fastening in front at the waist, and deep epaulettes, giving a cape effect. Frilled sleeves are also being used, and elaborate puff sleeves to carry out the effect produced by a Medici bolster collar. Quilted satin and taffeta jackets and coats are shown, many of the sleeves being frilled. Some of the evening gowns have sleeves giving the draped sling effect and reach just below the elbow, others are made of lace ruched round the armhole and shoulder and hanging over the elbow in long points. A curious novelty is a large, flat bouquet of tiny flowers and brightly colored chiffon worn at the top of the sleeve and matching the vanity bag.

Apple Fluffs

Make a dough from
2 cups of flour
4 teaspoons of baking powder
½ teaspoon of salt,
4 tablespoons of butter, work into flour with fork, and
¾ cup of milk.
Roll on a floured board, cover well with
4 apples, pared and sliced thin,
1 cup of sugar, and a sprinkling of cinnamon.
Roll as a jelly roll, cut in slices, place in a baking dish in which has been placed a sirup made from
1 cup of brown sugar, and
½ cup of water boiled together two minutes.
Bake 30 minutes: temperature 300 degrees
When slightly cool serve with cream.

Women's Nuggets

Velvet still remains a favorite fabric, and for dinner and formal wear bids fair to be one of the most popular for the fall and winter season. The jacket ensemble of velvet combined with lace is especially favored owing to its adaptability for various occasions.

* * *

The untrimmed three-piece ensemble for early fall will continue popular, but as the season advances the fur-trimmed dressmaker type suit will be favored. Fur is effectively used—the shoulder trim is especially becoming to the younger miss. Few fur cuffs will be used on either suit or coat.

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YOU'LL REMEMBER
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PATENTED UNDERDRESS

You, if you have been reading the Monitor for a number of years, will doubtless remember the several Kickernick campaigns which we have run in this publication.

We doubt, however, if you could possibly know of the gratifying success which attended these campaigns due entirely to the loyal, wholehearted support which readers accord the Monitor.

Having accomplished something of which we are particularly proud, it is natural that we should want to tell our friends first. This is one of our reasons for entrusting our message to the Monitor.

We feel that the new fall Kickernick line is the most attractive we have ever originated. We are sure you will enthuse over the many lovely styles. Unquestionably you will find, at your local dealer, a Kickernick ideally suited to your personal needs. If not, we will be very glad to assist you in obtaining the garment you wish.

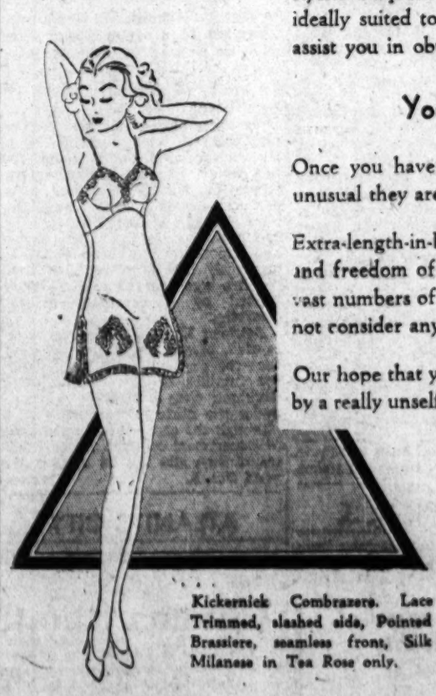
You WILL Remember Kickernicks

Once you have worn Kickernicks you are certain to remember how unusual they are.

Extra-length-in-back, a patented Kickernick feature, provides comfort and freedom of movement which truly delights the wearer. There are vast numbers of women who, having worn Kickernick Underdress, will not consider any other type of garment.

Our hope that you also will become a wearer of Kickernicks is fostered by a really unselfish desire to render you a service.

Nell F Winget
President



Kickernick Combrazere. Lace Trimmed, slashed side, Pointed Brassiere, seamless front, Silk Milanese in Tea Rose only.

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The Home Forum

Floating Down the Danube

THE Danube is smiling now. Here, at least, for this is the Wachau, and the year is at summer.

Of course, Europe's greatest international river, which flows through five lands and past two others, does not smile at all times and all places. Sometimes it sings soft, alluring songs by which people may waltz. At others it rushes, raging and scolding, between sharp high precipices, as at the "iron gates." Not, infrequently it grows venturesome and slips quietly down long byways, exploring quaint towns and villages in the many lands it visits; it listens to strange Bulgarian, Hungarian, Roumanian, Russian, Gagouzian, Armenian, Gypsy, and Tsintsar dialects.

Now and then it just sprawls out in vast sluggish swamps and rests, half-hidden in the reeds. Sometimes it puts on a thick, white, winter armor and completely disappears from sight, as automobiles, sleighs, and hosts of pedestrians romp over the place where its dark waters were wont to swirl. In the spring, when a hundred tributaries bring melting snow down from the Balkans and Carpathians, from the haughty gray Alps and humble brown hills, it becomes angry; and, refusing to swallow all the waters gathered from half of Europe, it pours them impetuously into startled villages and hamlets, carrying off cows and chickens, wood piles from back yards, and wagons from road sides.

* * *

But here, in August, this majestic river is in a different mood. It is smiling. Almost laughing aloud, in fact. It says "welcome" to a million folks that come to visit it. It defies the rays of a relentless sun, wafts refreshing coolness over a verdant valley, and invites everyone to frolic in its waters, charging them no price, and exposing them to almost no danger. Here the Danube is a kind and friendly river, a holiday and picnicking river that wants everyone to have a good time; a genial, democratic river that turns no one away, gives all it has to every visitor and makes children feel as much at home as their parents.

Yet it is not sluggish or shallow. In fact, it flows rapidly and deeply through a wide basin, displaying terrific might. It has a grand and magnificent sweep, and streams with irresistible force toward its distant goal. It is calm, self-reliant, unruffled, unhurried, and majestically sure. It is as certain as time, as constant as the hills, an artery throbbing in a living continent. As you sit long beside it, you come to love this calmness, certainty and power. You are both rested and inspired, both calmed and stimulated; and you resolve to make your life run like that, quiet, strong and generous, around all obstacles, unerring toward your goal.

The Wachau constitutes the brightest pearls on the Danubian necklace. It is to this river what spring is to the cycle of the seasons. It is as the blossoms on the cherry tree, as that part of day which comes before the dew dries.

It is in Austria, one hundred miles or so above Vienna. It begins at a little town called Melk, one hundred and twenty-five miles below the Austrian border, where the Danube emerges from Germany; it continues downstream to Krems, a millennial town of imposing churches and formidable walls. During this course the river embraces a number of small green islands, accepts the waters of a dozen tributaries, washes the base of many castles, passes between two almost unbroken lines of vineyards and orchards, the spring fragrance of which meets over its water and winds amid rocky, wooded hills whose peaks are crowned with castles.

This is the Wachau, the watch on the Danube. The castles are the old watch towers, and their ruins teem with history. This was once within the realm of Charlemagne; you may visit here the dungeons where Richard the Lion-Hearted was held captive; rooms where Napoleon slept are pointed out to you; you may follow the paths where a dozen emperors have trod, walk down the road that was many times dark with Crusaders marching out on a great vain adventure, and ascend trails up which heavy armored knights often rode to lofty strongholds.

Fortress and chapel sit side by side on the same peak, within the same walls, with an armory on one side, a stable on the other, and the women's apartment across the court. And the ground you look down upon, all about you, was once cultivated by serfs; while all who traveled on the land and waterways past these castles had to pay heavy tribute to the barons within them just for the privilege of passing.

* * *

But in spring or summer a visitor to the Wachau is not supremely interested in high-roofed old churches, nor in the ruins of ancient fortresses. He wants to enjoy the Danube, the waters of Europe's friendliest river. Its banks here are two continuous bathing beaches, scores of miles long. There are many little bathhouses, where you may dress and undress for a few cents.

Whole families go into the swift flowing waters together; and, for one who has even a meager knowledge of swimming, no better bathing place could be imagined. The current itself bears you up and carries you rapidly along. You are coasting downhill on water, only it is the banks which seem to be doing all the rushing and not you and they go uphill. No more than the slightest effort is required to stay above water and, with a little exertion, you can pilot youself out of the current onto the bank wherever you like. Then you run upstream again to coast down once more in the cool invigorating current, with black heads and blond heads, curly heads and clipped heads bobbing all about you.

When the big ships come along, people swim out from the nearest bank so as to be tossed up and down by the waves of the back water. Now and then an enormous raft of logs, carried by the current, passes on the way to some distant mill. It has a little house on board which seems to be the kitchen. Ten men with huge, oarlike rudders stand in front and ten behind to keep the raft in the stream and away from the banks. They make one think of twenty Tom Sawyers, floating happily down the Danube. Every night they stop their huge, clumsy craft at some town and go ashore to see the sights. I used to think that running a railroad engine was the best job in the world, but now I know it's guiding a raft down the Danube, past old castles and fragrant orchards.

* * *

But this river offers a greater joy even than rafting. That is floating downstream in a canvas boat. You may go solo or with a companion. You enter the stream at Passau on the Austrian border, or at some lower point; and you let the waters carry you down to Linz or Vienna or Budapest, or even further if you choose. If a wind is blowing, you put up a little sail. When hungry, you stop at some friendly town for lunch. When sleepy, you pull your boat up under a tree beside the bank and rest. If you're interested in old castles, you stop and visit them as you pass. Or old churches, or ancient walls and portals, or peasants or fishermen.

Every day of the summer, scores of such little boats float down the stream, carrying English people, French, Swiss, Americans, and, most of all, Austrians. Some have little radio sets, others gramophones, and others guitars; so that the waves of the Danube appear really to emit music.

I admit, of course, that life demands much toil and acknowledge that those good people who warn us against drifting are right. But, if one worked assiduously fifty weeks in a year, wouldn't his conscience let him spend one week floating in a tiny white boat down the swift and friendly Danube with a book in his hands, with a little machine beside him drawing music from the air, and with the remnants of formidable old castle walls telling him the history of a dozen centuries? Mine would!

R. H. MARKHAM.

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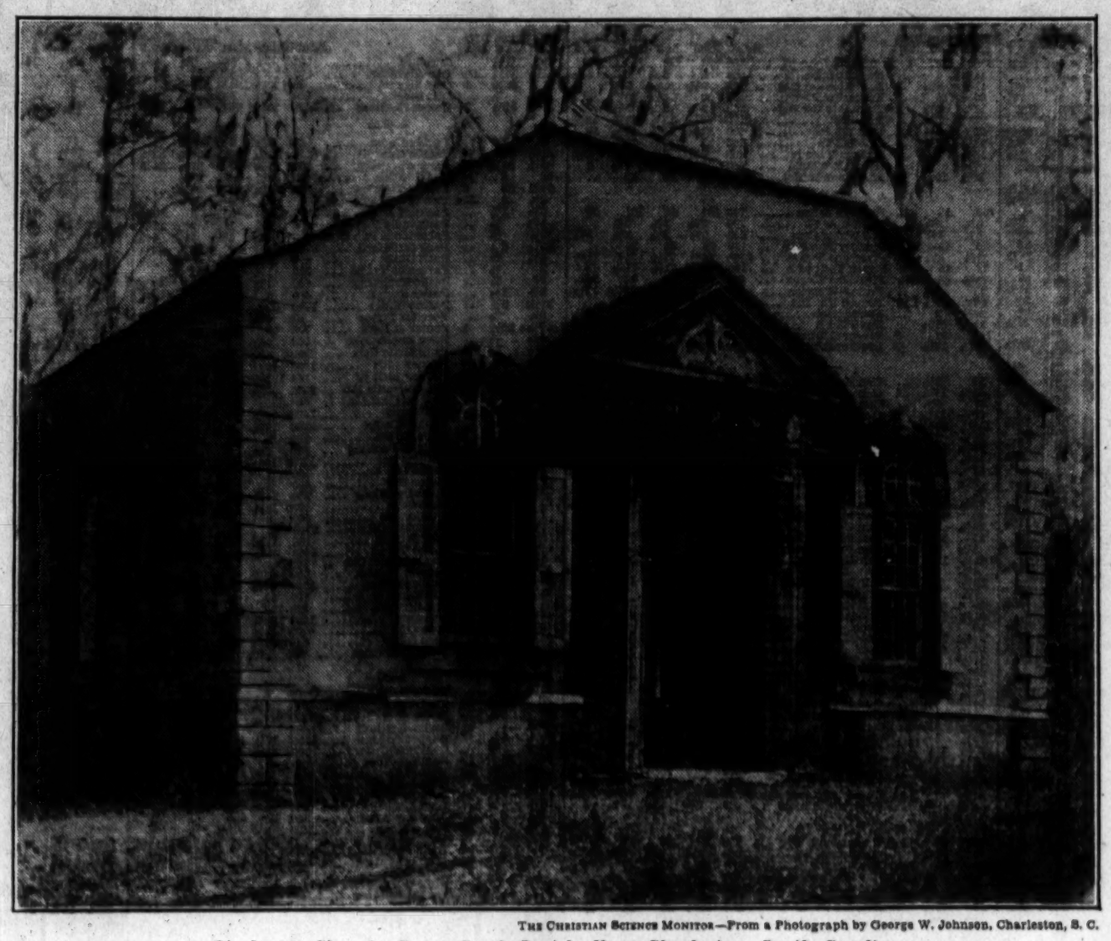

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—From a Photograph by George W. Johnson, Charleston, S. C.

St. James Church, Goose Creek Parish, Near Charleston, South Carolina

IN AND around Charleston, South Carolina, to turn time back two hundred years is no problem at all. It can be done easily in five minutes. Motoring out from the city over a wide concrete highway, for ten or a dozen miles, one is definitely in and of the twentieth century. But a sudden right-hand turn at a sign reading "Goose Creek Church" starts the car jolting over a narrow, rutted, dirt road. It winds through woods, and through old worn-out fields, crosses a stream, tops a little hill—and ends in front of the church.

Instantly the machine age vanishes, giving place to the eighteenth century. No one with any proper feeling would wish to alight at this churchyard gate from any conveyance but a lumbering great English coach which crossed the seas in the time of Queen Anne. For the flourishing days of this parish church were during the eighteenth century. On Sunday mornings such coaches came creaking and swaying up to the door and out stepped delicately the ladies of the great families of St. James Goose Creek Parish. The gentlemen, handing their horses over to Negro grooms, joined the ladies at the church door. A moment the sunlight glanced down on silks and satins and laces, on powdered wigs, rich brocades, and gleaming swords. Then the gentry moved inside, filling the tiny building to overflowing as family after family swept down the aisle to its own pew. Outside all was still, save for the singing of the redbirds. The gray moss swung gently from the branches of the live-oak trees and over all was the soft blue of the Low Country sky.

Today the little church stands there almost exactly as it did when it was first erected in 1714. It is only fifty feet long by forty wide, and is built of brick which is now plastered over. In a recent redecoration the plaster was colored a salmon pink in accord with a color-print dating about one hundred years ago. There are tall arched windows, four to a side, and between them on each side is a door. The main entrance at the front is high and wide. Over the door is an ornamentation of five hearts in a row, modeled in white stucco, and in the pediment above them is the somewhat incongruous figure, also in white stucco, of a pelican feeding her young. The keystone of each circular window is decorated with a cherub's head and wings wrought of the same material.

Inside, walls, pillars, and pews are white. Of the latter there are twenty-four, in the old square box style. A gallery at the rear provides seats for a few more worshipers. The aisles are paved with flagstones, worn and ancient. The tall pulpit is reached by a winding stair. Back of the chancel four Corinthian pilasters support the Royal Arms of Great Britain, made of stucco, and painted in brilliant red, blue, and yellow. The arms show the White Horse of the House of Hanover and so must have been placed there at a slightly later period than the building of the church. It is said to have been this presence of the Royal Arms that saved the church from destruction during the Revolution. The fact that the Royal Arms of the mother country were never harmed or removed by any members of the Goose Creek congregation is a proof of how truly English they were at heart, though none were more ardent in the cause of American liberty.

Some of the famous names of Charleston were represented in this parish: Middleton, Mazyck, Izard, Porcher, Singleton, Coachman. All had a share in building and maintaining the church which was to minister to the plantation people of the region. This section of lower South Carolina had been much sought after by the early colonists because the lands were rich and because Charleston was close at hand. Among the English settlers was a sprinkling of French Huguenots, who inclined toward the Church of England on account of the kind treatment given them when they fled from persecution in France. So, together, the two groups formed the parish of St. James Goose Creek. The name of the creek is perhaps of Indian origin, but tradition has it that it was so named because of the large numbers of wild fowl, particularly geese, which flocked there.

The parish was established by Act of Assembly, November 30, 1706. At this time a small wooden church building stood there, in which during part of the year there were services conducted by a rector whose duties allowed him to devote only a share of his time to Goose Creek. The first permanent rector, the Rev. Francis LeJau, arrived in October, 1707. He was a native of Angers, France, and had been a canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He was followed by seven other rectors. The last regular minister resigned and went to England in 1808. He was not replaced, because by that time the congregation had become much smaller and only occasional services were felt to be necessary. Today one service a year is held, as a memorial to the great days of the past. And what memories they are that the little church cherishes and hugs to itself! The trees of the surrounding woodland press close about it—it has the look of being completely isolated and cut off from the world of today. But when the world of today seeks it out it faces the twentieth century bravely and calmly, with the serenity of two hundred years. Perhaps it shares the secret of the South Carolina Low Country, a magic which turns vivid dreams of the color and romance and gallantry of colonial America almost to tangible actualities.

C. R. W.

Taormina

Taormina's housetops are smudged between us and the sea. The narrow streets are bedded in the dark; and if any wakeful window shows, it is a signal on the shores of earth to chart the running stars. The snows of Etna stand obscurely in the south—a spectral radiance at this zero hour, and one might think that yesterday's pale ghost walked on the lava slope. No echo of any footsteps can be heard so high, and the moaning sea is silent at the Campobello. . . .

There is charm in the very name of Taormina—a seduction that is doubled at this hour of midnight. It has a sound like Samarkand and Circe's Isle. It echoes Avalon and Lyonnesse buried under Cornish seas, the labyrinths of Crete, and Tintagel that awaits once more in storm Tristram's ship from Ireland. It has more glamor than Capri or Sorrento—more mystery than Bagdad lifted to a fourth dimension of romance. Not even the Alhambra's rippling syllables can so stir the blood. In this Monday world of speed, the name of Taormina . . . speaks of a land of make-believe, that region to which Jack climbed upon his beanstalk. Homer dreamed once of Taormina and sent his argosies to discover its Siren coast; and many poets since his day have seen this magic town flash through the margin of their meditation—a vision too nimble to be caught in labored rime.—CHARLES S. BROOKS, in "An Italian Winter." (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

The Well-in-the-Red-Hollow

When Mairi wants water
She goes to a turn
Away by the hillside
Through heather and fern;
And there in a hollow
She stoops with her crock,
Where water comes bubbling
Ice-cold from the rock.

Deep, deep in the hillside
The bright water springs;
Deep, deep in the darkness
It gurgles and sings;
Till over and over
The heathery brink
It tumbles its torrent
For Mairi to drink.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

NUESTRA HERENCIA VERDADERA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

BAJO la superficialidad que se presenta a los ojos hay en el corazón de la humanidad de estos días un anhelo profundo por algo superior a lo que la experiencia humana pueda dar. Muchos están buscando un modo de librarse de las cargas tan pesadas que agobian a los mortales, y tratan de encontrar un anclaje firme que les asegure amparo y felicidad.

A esta edad ha llegado la luz gloriosa de la Ciencia Cristiana alumbrando las páginas sagradas de la Biblia, exponiendo su significación verdadera, y declarando un evangelio que incluye la promesa de salvación de todo el mal que acosa a la humanidad. Revela el pecado, el dolor, el miedo, la enfermedad, la probeza y la muerte como consecuencias de pensamientos erróneos, como falsos conceptos de la Deidad, y contrarios a la ley espiritual de Dios, la única ley que es válida, y que es la misma eternamente,—ayer, hoy y mañana. La extensión de la miseria humana indica hasta qué punto los mortales se han alejado de Dios, de la Vida que es el bien infinito. Así muchos están empezando a comprender que lo que está mal con el mundo es su modo de pensar erróneo. ¿Qué pudiera ser más destructivo para la paz, la prosperidad y la felicidad que los pensamientos llenos de odio, rivalidad, avaricia y semejantes errores? Lo que haya en el pensamiento se exteriorizará de acuerdo con su propia naturaleza. El mal o un concepto erróneo de la existencia se manifestará en pecado, enfermedad y otras discordias. Si lo bueno y lo verdadero se mantienen con constancia en el pensamiento, lo bueno fluirá a la experiencia humana, y no habrá fuerza que pueda resistir su corriente; se manifestará en armonía, salud, felicidad y abundancia.

Es una verdad admitida que una cosa produce otra cosa semejante; así es que los pensamientos que mantenemos habitualmente albergan dentro de sí mismo los efectos que causan. Tal vez haya personas que crean que su modo de pensar es de poca importancia. ¡Qué equivocados están! El pensamiento no es una mera abstracción indefinida sino una tremenda fuerza vital; porque es la raíz y base de todas las condiciones exteriores. ¿No son todas nuestras acciones los productos de nuestros pensamientos? El equipo mental de pensamientos correctos, por lo tanto, es nuestro caudal de más valor; porque el ser capaz de gobernar nuestros pensamientos correctamente significa poder determinar la armonía de nuestra vida. ¡De cuánta importancia es, pues, que nos guardemos contra la locura de pensamientos débiles, ineficaces o, peor aún, maliciosos!

Mary Baker Eddy nos da este consejo tan lleno de amor en la página 210 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA DE CRISTO, EL CIENTIFICO, Y MISCELANEA): "Queridos Científicos Cristianos: Tened siempre la mente tan llena de Verdad y de Amor, que ni el pecado, ni la enfermedad, ni la muerte puedan entrar en ella." Y luego añade estas palabras animadoras: "Los buenos pensamientos son una armadura impenetrable; revestidos de ella estaréis completamente escudados contra los ataques del error de toda clase. Y no sólo vosotros estaréis seguros, sino que todos aquellos en quienes pensáis, se benefician también."

Los que estudian la Ciencia Cristiana están aprendiendo cómo hay que pensar y en qué se debe de pensar; y están recibiendo los beneficios incalculables que provienen de permanecer en la conciencia de su unidad espiritual con Dios que es el bien infinito, el único poder y la única presencia. A medida que esta verdad se perciba, se comprenderá el hecho correlativo que no hay poder verdadero en el mal. Entonces ya no se contentarán con permanecer en las ansiedades de los males sin fin que se presentan a diario en la existencia humana a consecuencia de la suposición que la discordia es inevitable; porque ¿dónde está el poder del mal, si el único poder, la única realidad, procede de Dios, la Mente divina?

El error en el cual se fundan los conflictos humanos es la suposición de que el mal es una realidad, mientras que debiera reconocerse como una falsa pretensión. El mal no es una entidad; es una mera negación, limitada y predestinada a su propia destrucción. Todo lo que no sea semejante a Dios, el bien, es error—falso, sin realidad—y puede ser destruído corrigiendo el pensamiento con la verdad espiritual. Hay que comprender que el mal no proviene de Dios; que por lo tanto no tiene ni realidad ni poder, y que no forma parte del hombre, cuya individualidad espiritual es impecable y perfecta. Esta negación del error y afirmación de la verdad cura, purifica y redime el concepto humano de la existencia; y esta obra tiene que continuarse hasta que se comprenda claramente que el universo, incluyendo también al hombre, es perfecto.

La única manera como los hombres pueden seguir en el sendero que Cristo Jesús, el Guía, ha marcado es venciendo individualmente toda falsa creencia mortal. A medida que aprendan a vivir en el Espíritu y no en la materia, en lo bueno y no en lo malo, vencerán paso por paso todas las creencias en un poder opuesto a Dios. Así despertarán de su sueño profundo del materialismo, de la embriaguez de los sentidos, que hasta entonces les ha hecho insensibles a la voz de la Verdad, y así lograrán su herencia natural de libertad, felicidad y perfección, otorgada por Dios.

¡Qué promesa tan bella nos da San Pablo en estas palabras inspiradoras: "Cosas que ojo no vió, ni oído oyó, y que jamás entraron en pensamiento humano . . . ha preparado Dios para los que le aman"!

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Sunset

The furze that flaunts it in its granite home
Gilds the bleak summit where the late sun spends;
Far-off, still shining with its bar of foam
The endless sea begins where the earth ends.

At my feet is night, and silence. Birds desist
From song. Man is balmed by his hearth-smoke as with myrrh. . . .

Then, as from a deep abysm, back from rock
From field and vale low far-off voices rise:
Belated shepherd calling to his flock.

The whole horizon yields to twilight's ban;
And the parting sun, in the rich and sombre skies,
Draws shut the golden sticks of its red fan.

—JOSE-MARIA DE HEREDIA, in "Les trophées." Translated from the French by JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY. (New York: Greenberg.)

Our True Heritage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is in the heart of mankind today, beneath the superficiality that meets the eye, a deep yearning for something more than human experience is giving. Many are seeking for some method of escape from the heavy burdens which so grievously oppress mortals, and are striving to find a stable anchorage which will assure them of safety and happiness.

To this age has come the glorious light of Christian Science, illumining the sacred pages of the Bible, disclosing its true meaning, and declaring a gospel which includes the promise of deliverance from every woe that besets humanity. It reveals sin, sorrow, fear, sickness, poverty, death, as the consequences of wrong thinking, as misconceptions of Deity and contrary to God's spiritual law, the only valid law, which is the same yesterday, today, and forever. The measure of human misery indicates the extent to which mortals have strayed from God, from the Life that is infinite good. Thus many are beginning to realize that what is wrong with the world is its erroneous thinking. What could be more destructive to peace, prosperity, and happiness than thoughts filled with hate, strife, greed, and the like? Whatever is entertained in thought externalizes itself according to its nature. Evil or an erroneous sense of being will manifest itself in sin, sickness, and other discords. If the good, the true, is being steadfastly held to, good will flow into human experience, and there is no power that can stay its current; it will manifest itself in harmony, health, happiness, and plenty.

It is admittedly true that like produces like; therefore, the thoughts that are habitually entertained hold within themselves the effects of which they are the cause. Some people may reason that their thinking is of little importance. How they deceive themselves! Thought is not a mere indefinite abstraction, but a tremendous, vital force; for it is the root and basis of all external conditions. Are not all of our deeds the products of our thoughts? True mental equipment, therefore, is our greatest asset; for to be able to govern our thinking aright is to be able to determine the harmony of our lives. Of what paramount importance that we should guard against the folly of weak, ineffectual, and, worse still, evil thinking!

Mary Baker Eddy gives this loving advice in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210): "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them." And she adds the assurance: "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."

Students of Christian Science are learning how and what to think; and they are experiencing the incalculable blessings which come from dwelling in the consciousness of their spiritual unity with God, who is infinite good, the only power and presence. As this truth is perceived, the correlative fact comes to light that there is no real power in evil. Thus they are no longer content to linger in the throe of the countless ills of everyday human experience under the assumption that discord is inevitable; for where is evil's power, since the only power, the only reality, proceeds from God, the divine Mind?

The mistake upon which human conflicts have been based is the supposition that evil is real, whereas it should be seen as a false claim. Evil is not an entity; it is merely a negation, finite and self-destructive. Whatever is unlike God, good, is error—false, unreal—and can be destroyed by the correction of thought with spiritual truth. One must see that evil is not of God; therefore, that it is unreal, powerless, and no part of man, whose spiritual individuality is sinless and perfect. This denial of error and affirmation of the truth heals, purifies, and redeems the human sense of existence; and this work must go on until the forever perfect universe, including man, is fully understood.

It is only by individually conquering every false mortal belief that men follow in the trail blazed by Christ Jesus, the Way-shower. As they learn to dwell in Spirit, not in matter, in good not in evil, they will overcome step by step all beliefs in a power opposed to God. Thus they will be awaking from the deep sleep of materialism, the intoxication of the senses, which has rendered them hitherto insensible to the voice of Truth, and so come into their natural God-given heritage of freedom, happiness, and perfection.

What a beautiful and inspiring picture is depicted in these words of Paul: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him"!

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

'The Starry Heavens'

Dusk, in the Gaelic language, is *beul na h-oidche* — "mouth of the night," and the darkened skies, *neamh nan speur*, or "starry heavens." To the Hebridean fisherman and shepherd, these are as a familiar book whose pages hold an ever-new interest. The moon to them is an *gealach*, meaning "the white one" and its halo is *roth*, or "circle." A star is *rionnag*, or "sparkle," and a starry night is *rionnagach*, "bespangled with glittering starlets," to quote the Gaelic dictionary.

The Pleiades they know as *An Griglean*—"the Cluster"; the Plow is *Crann Athair*—"Plow of the Air." Gemini is *Na Lethaoin* — "the fellows," or "twins," and the Milky Way, *Geal Shruth An Speur*—"The White Stream of the Sky," a lovely description of the great band of glimmering light. The Aurora Borealis is *fir chlisneach* — "the Merry Dancers," by which name it is also known in the Lowlands of Scotland.

Then there is the natural phenomenon known as *Soise*, which the Gaelic dictionary describes as "a ball of fire moving majestically in the heavens, sometimes near the earth, and common in the Highlands," but does not give any further particulars concerning its appearance or cause. Lightning is *teine adhair* — "fire of the air," and thunder is given as *tairneanach*, and also as *maoidh h briathraith borb*, which may be translated as "angry muttering threat." A whirlwind is *ioma ghaoth*, meaning "many winds," and a breeze is *anail*—"breath of the skies."

A comet is *reull chearbach*, the literal meaning of which is "ragged star," no doubt from the scattered appearance of its streaming tail! The North Star, *reull na h-airde tuath*, is sometimes known by the appropriate name of "the Pilot"—the star of all mariners sailing in deep-sea waters or steering small vessels round the coasts of home.

This brings to mind a story of a man living on one of the islands of the West Coast of Scotland. He was poor and had no special occupation, but was looked upon by the islanders with some respect owing to his most saintlike and gentle disposition. He had at one time been a schoolmaster, but now owned a little sailing boat which he used for various practical purposes, including that of ferrying, and which he took out in all weathers and sailed with amazing skill.

One dark and very stormy night both he and the captain of a steamer were storm-stayed from the island they wished to reach. The captain had no intention of moving his vessel out of shelter that night and was, therefore, rather startled when a quiet voice asked him if he had any messages for the other side, and watched with incredulous eyes as the owner of the voice unmoored his battered little craft and turned to face the wild crossing. Between the driving clouds came occasional glimpses of the "Pilot," its tiny beacon unwaveringly bright above the storm. With, or without, its guidance he arrived safely at his destination, and those who know him were not in the least surprised; it was said of this man when he was out in his boat that "there was One with him," so fearless was he.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Brisk Demand For Stocks Develops In Most Groups

Recently Depressed Rails Join in Upturn—Big Rise in Homestake

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Hope was reborn in the financial markets today as securities and staples rallied briskly under the stimulus of short covering and reaccumulation by traders who have for some time been hugging the sidelines.

Stocks spurted shortly after the opening for gains of 1 to 4 or more points and for a time the activity was the most pronounced of the last several sessions. The ticker tape, during the first hour, dropped behind floor transactions. The excited pace slowed down, however, and dullness soon returned. Prices held up fairly well, though, in the face of the let-down in volume.

The recovery was attributed partly to an oversold condition of the market. Grains got up around 2 cents a bushel, and cotton improved. Bonds revived substantially. The dollar resumed its advance against leading European currencies.

Forenoon advances in stocks were well maintained into the late dealings. The recovery embraced all groups. The rails made a good showing. Alcohols, metals and some specialties responded more buoyantly. Homestake Mining soared 19 points.

Issues up around 4 or so included Case, Celanese, National Distillers, Johns-Manville and U. S. Smelting. U. S. Steel gained more than a point, while American Telephone got up around 2.

Transfers approximatel 1,700,000 shares.

Railroad Position Better

Many traders, believing that railroad stocks form the real market barometer, have been closely studying the statistical position of the carriers. The recent rise in merchandise loadings to a new high for the year, in the face of a decrease in other freight classifications, is being viewed with much satisfaction. In some instances, it is believed, roads reporting aggregate loadings somewhat under a year ago may show actual increases in gross revenues because of the higher class rates obtained from miscellaneous shipments in comparison with coal and grain.

Market followers, while inclined to shelve the inflation factor for the moment, were not neglecting the currency stabilization potentialities of the forthcoming American-British war debts conference. It was generally believed this matter will be discussed along with the debts. Whether anything is done about it at this time, some bankers confidently expect an agreement on dollar-pound stability will be sought within the next few months. Most financial circles, however, do not expect either country to return to the gold standard on the old basis.

Bonds Firmer

The bond market rested on firmer territory today. Emerging from the sluggish and heavy trend of recent sessions, prices moved forward wi U. S. Government and prime corporations issues leading the way. Trading was slightly more active.

Secondary rails, a depressed feature of the market during the last week or so, enjoyed a lively recovery in response to a better buying interest. Traders paid higher prices for some loans of the St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway and others.

The broadened demand also helped price levels for prime and secondary utilities and industrial classifications. In these groups the best gains were made by American & Foreign Power 5s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron 6s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, Postal Telegraph 5s and International Telephone issues.

In the federal list gains were fairly substantial throughout the Treasury group. Libertys were also a bit higher.

Irregularity marked the foreign division in which activity was confined to a relatively small number of loans. French issues eased slightly, and Germans had some fractional advances. Quotations showed little variation in other parts of the list.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat— Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.91	.91	.87⅞	.90⅜	—.01
May	.94¼	.95¼	.93⅜	.94⅜	—.01
July	.92⅛	.93⅜	.92	.93⅜	—.01⅛
	Corn				
December	.48¼	.48½	.46¼	.47½	— ½
May	.54⅜	.54⅝	.52⅜	.54	— ½
July	.56½	.57	.55⅜	.56¼	.....
	Oats				
December	.39	.39	.37⅝	.38⅜	+ ¼
May	.42	.43⅜	.41½	.41⅞	+ ⅛
July	.40	.40⅛	.39⅜	.39⅜	— ⅜
	Lard				
December	6.05	6.05	5.95	5.97	+.07

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.61	.60	.60⅛	+ ⅜
December	.61⅜	.60¼	.61⅛	+ ¼
May	.66⅝	.65⅛	.66	+ ¼

Dividend Declarations

American Smelting & Refining Company declared a dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent first preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 3.

Cluett-Peabody & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Adams-Millis Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18.

The Maytag Co. declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the $6 first preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16. The last previous dividend paid on this stock was the regular quarterly dividend due May 1, 1932.

Homestake Mining Company declared an extra dividend of $1 and the regular monthly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Morris Plan Banks

NEW YORK, Oct 4—Wallace D. McLean, chairman of Morris Plan Company of New York, announced that when Morris Plan bankers meet this week for their fourteenth annual convention, they will consider desirability of becoming members of the Federal Reserve System. McLean said that banks and companies of system represent an annual business of $150,000,000.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 4	Last Oct. 3
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	2600	8⅛	8	8¾	7¾
71	39	.5	Adams Exp pf	30	68½	68½	68½	..
12½	5½	..	Addressograph†	600	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	8	8	8	7⅞
112	47½	3¾††	Air Reduction	2900	105	101	105	101
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	500	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	12700	26¾	25⅞	26½	25⅜
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	13400	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	3⅞
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	600	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	8⅝
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	8	6¾	8	..
21	1¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	8	8	8	..
145½	70¾	.6	Allied Chem	13200	136⅜	132¾	135¾	131½
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1700	17¼	16¼	17¼	15⅞
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	14	13¾	13¾	..
9¼	⅜	..	Amal Leather	400	5¾	5	5⅜	3¾
47	18¼	2	Amerada	1500	44½	41	44¼	40⅝
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	600	27	25	27	25
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	1100	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	3400	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11
64	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	140	55	53½	53½	55
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1200	13	10¾	11	29¾
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	120	98	97	98	96
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	3600	91⅞	88¼	91	88
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	2200	29¾	27½	28¾	26½
14	1⅞	..	Am Chain	100	8½	6½	6½	..
89½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	7200	62½	59	62	56⅞
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	2800	3	3	3⅛	..
13	6½	..	Am European	200	7½	7½	7½	6½
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	4800	10⅜	9¼	10⅜	9⅛
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	900	20¼	19⅞	20¼	..
35⅞	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	600	14½	14	14½	..
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	12⅜	12	12	..
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	39¼	38¼	39¼	36
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	600	8	7⅝	8	7½
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	1400	10	9½	10	8¾
3½	¼	..	Am La France	200	1	1	1	..
12	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	20	5½	5½	5½	..
39½	5⅞	..	Am oLcomotive	1100	33½	32¼	33½	32
62	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	54½	54½	54½	54
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	1900	21¼	20	21	19¾
12	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¼
19⅞	4	.60	Am Power & Lt	3800	9	8	9	8
41⅜	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	21	20	21	19
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	500	18½	18	18½	..
19	4⅜	..	Am Raditor	8400	14½	13½	14½	13⅜
118	61⅝	7	Am Radiator pf	20	119	119	119	..
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3200	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	230	20½	18½	20¼	..
53½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	68200	48⅝	46⅜	47½	45½
31	11	..	Am Smelt & R pf	700	90	90	90	87
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	65¼	64½	65	65
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	22½	21½	22¼	21¼
47⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	500	39½	38½	39½	..
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1900	65	64	65	63⅞
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	10200	121	117⅞	120½	117¾
25	5⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	800	8	8	8	..
37⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	170	16¾	15½	16⅜	15⅞
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	1800	23¼	21	23¼	20⅝
17	3½	..	Ab Woolen	1100	11¾	11¼	11¾	10⅞
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolenpf	800	52½	49⅞	51⅞	49½
10⅜	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	7
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	53	53	53	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	11600	17½	15½	17⅛	15½
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	300	24	22½	24	22
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	26	25¼	26	25½
90	41	7	ArmourDel pf	100	73¼	73¼	73¼	66½
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	4800	4½	4	4½	3¾
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2700	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	3200	53	48	52¼	47
7	1½	..	Arnold Constable	100	4½	4½	4½	3⅞
5¼	2	.80a	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	15	14¼	15	14½
80½	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	11300	55⅝	53¾	54½	52⅝
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	400	59¾	59¾	59¾	60
89	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	600	38	35	36	33½
31⅞	13⅜	1	Atl Refining	4800	28⅜	27¼	28¼	26¼
9½	9	..	Atlas Powder	600	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	..
28¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	900	27½	26	27½	25¾
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	3400	51	48	50½	45
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3600	9½	9	9½	8⅞
			—B—					
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Lolo	8900	13½	12⅞	13½	12⅜
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	700	37	35	35	..
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	16400	28⅜	26½	28	25¾
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	8500	28⅞	27⅜	28½	..
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	700	3¾	3½	3⅝	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	6700	10	9¼	9⅝	9¼
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	13⅜	13	13⅜	12¾
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	800	9½	9	9½	9¼
96½	62	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	95
15	13¼	1½	Beni Ind Loan	800	14½	14	14	14
21¼	8	1	Bendix Aviation	2200	16¾	15	16¼	15
11¾	6	..	Best & Co	300	27	26½	27	..
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	16600	35⅝	33	35⅛	32⅜
82	35¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	57¼	56	57	52
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	50	24½	24	24	24¾
19	3½	..	Blaw Knox	4160	17¾	16¼	16¾	17⅛
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	2700	43⅞	39	43	39
37⅝	18	1.60	*Borden	3600	24½	22¾	23¾	22⅝
21⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	700	16½	15⅜	16½	15¼
14⅝	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	1700	10	9	9¾	9⅜
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	700	34	31	32	33⅜
9¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	67¾	66	66½	65
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	300	12½	11½	12½	..
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	6½
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	10¼	10	10	..
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	700	6⅜	6	6⅜	6
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	27	27	27	26½
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	700	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4¾
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	300	7¾	7	7¾	6⅝
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	4100	15¾	13⅞	15½	13⅞
4	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	3	3	3	2⅞
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	80	7¾	6¼	7¼	7¾
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	3¼	3	3	2⅞
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1200	28	25¾	28	25¼
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	700	23	21¾	23	..
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	8	8	8	..
9⅝	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	3600	32½	30⅞	32½	29¼
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	12400	14¼	13¾	14¼	13¾
12½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	100	7	7	7	..
79½	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	10	72	72	72	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	3100	71½	67	70¾	66⅞
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	70	70	70	..
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3100	21¼	19½	21¾	19¼
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	37400	50	44¼	49¾	43¾
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	35	34	35	33¾
95	52	7	Century Rib pf	10	85	85	85	..
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	31200	39¼	37⅝	38½	36
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
21⅜	7½	..	Checker-Cab Mfg	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
32½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	500	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	37½
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	8500	42⅜	41⅜	42⅛	40⅞
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3½	3½	3½	..
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	9	9	9	8
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1400	6½	6⅛	6½	6
18¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5200	10½	9	10½	9⅛
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1600	10	8¾	10	8⅝
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	16¼	15⅜	16¼	14
6	1	..	Chi St P Minn&O	20	1	1	1	..
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	7½	7⅛	7½	..
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	18	18	18	..
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	4½	4½	4½	4¼
15	2¾	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	6½	6½	6½	6
19½	3⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	500	13½	12¼	13½	12
35	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	800	23⅜	21⅜	23⅜	21⅜
10½	2	..	Childs Company	200	5	5	5	..
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	115300	45⅞	42⅞	45⅝	41¾
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	1000	15½	15	15½	15
5¼	2¼	..	City Stores A vtc	130	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2½	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	2100	2	1¾	2	1⅞
64½	60	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	50	61	61	61	60⅜
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	700	31	29	31	28
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	14¾	14	14½	14
26	7	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	21½	19⅝	21½	19½
17⅜	3½	..	oCo Fuel & Ir	700	6¼	5⅝	6¼	5¾
28⅛	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	6500	15⅞	14⅝	15¾	14½
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	68	68	68	67½
74½	40	5	Columb G pf B	20	65¾	65¼	65¾	..
27⅝	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	23½
71½	23½	2	Columbia Carb	2200	53⅞	51	53⅞	49⅝
19	4	..	Comm Credit	1200	17¼	16⅞	17¼	16
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	38½	38½	38½	38½
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	36¾	36	36¾	35½
57¼	9	.60	Commer Solvents	42600	39	36¾	39	36
6¼	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	6700	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	30	30	30	29
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	3200	24⅞	22½	24⅞	21¾
60	52	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	55	55	55	..
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	100	8	8	8¾	8¾
64⅛	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	16400	42⅜	40¼	42⅜	40
99	82⅜	5	Consol Gas pf	600	85	83¼	85	83¼
5½	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	21800	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	13¼
10⅜	5⅛	..	Consol Rys C upf	200	4	3¾	4	..
3¼	⅛	..	Consol Textile	1800	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
10¼	1½	..	Container A	2200	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅛
4½	¼	..	Container B	1200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	1200	13¼	12½	13¼	12
69	35¼	2	Cont Can	2400	66	64½	66	64
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	62	61	62	..
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	9	9	9	8½
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	26¼	25½	26¼	25½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1100	1⅜	1½	1⅝	1⅜
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	4100	18	16⅝	17¾	16½
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	3400	89⅜	85⅝	89⅝	85½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	220	136	135¾	136	136¼
7	2⅜	..	Coty	900	4½	4½	4¼	4½
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	600	30	29	30	28½
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	300	9½	9¼	9½	..
65	14¼	..	Crown Cory & S	500	40	36¼	40	36¼
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	35	35	35	35¼
1	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5
60⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	..
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	25	24	25	..
59½	30¾	2½†	Cudahy Packing	2400	46	45½	46	45¼
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	700	30	19¼	20	18
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	51	51	51	49½
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2800	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅜
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1700	5	5	5	..
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	13½	13½	13½	..
			—D—					
8¾	1⅜	..	Davega St	1000	8	7¾	8	7¼
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	12	12	12	..
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	2300	32¼	29⅞	32	29
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1400	64½	60	64½	60
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	6100	29⅜	27⅝	29½	27
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	500	6½	6¼	6¼	5
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	65	65	65	..
33⅜	10	..	Devoe & Rey A	1800	33	32½	32¾	31
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	800	25⅝	25	25⅜	25
31	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	30	29⅞	30	30
39½	12	..	Dome Mines	8300	37	36¼	36½	36
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	400	20	19	20	19
18¼	10⅜	.75	Douglas A	2200	14⅜	13½	14⅜	13
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	13200	78½	74¼	78	74⅞
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	111¼	111½	111½	..
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	96	96	96	..
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5½	5½	5½	4¾
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	79⅝	77	79⅝	76
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	127¾	127¾	127¾	125½
5½	⅜	..	Elfingn Schild	200	3	3	3	..
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Axle & Sp	1600	13	12¼	13	12
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3300	18½	16⅜	18½	16⅜
88½	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	82½	82½	82½	..
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	2100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4600	3	3	3	2⅞
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3400	7	6⅜	7	6⅛
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	13½
32¾	6½	3½	Elec Pw&L 6%pd	300	13½	13⅜	13½	11⅞
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	43	42	43	42¼
4	1⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	200	58	58	58	52¼
122⅜	107	7	ndicott John pf	100	123	120	123	118½
14⅝	4	..	Engineers Pub S	800	6	5¼	6	5¼
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	300	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	..
49⅞	15	..	Engineers PS ww	400	20	18½	20	18
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	300	9⅜	9¼	9¼	..
25¾	2⅜	..	Erie RR	2100	17⅜	15⅞	17⅜	15⅜
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	17⅜	16½	17⅜	15
23¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	12	12	12	..
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	400	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	600	4½	4¼	4½	4
11½	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	30	10	10	10	..
			—F—					
203	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	700	101	98	101	95
4½	¾	..	Fed Screw W	100	2½	2½	2½	..
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	500	2½	2½	2⅞	2¾
36	10¼	1.20 e	Fidelity Phe F In	100	26	26	26	..
31½	9½	.40	*Firestone T & R	2400	24⅜	22½	24⅜	21½
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	71½	71½	71½	69⅝
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	600	51½	50	50	50¾
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	900	15½	14¾	15½	13⅞
26½	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
33⅜	2	..	Foundation	400	14⅜	14	14⅜	12½
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	600	16⅜	16	16¾	15⅜
150	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	100	140	140	140	..
47⅞	16½	2	Freeport Texas	5100	44⅜	42⅜	44⅜	41⅜
			—G—					
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	900	8½	7½	8½	7½
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2800	32½	31¼	32½	30⅝
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	900	18	17	18	17
20⅞	11½	..	Gen Baking	600	14½	14	14¼	14
108¼	99⅜	8	Gen Baking pf	20	104½	104½	104½	..
10⅛	2⅜

Financial: News and Comment

Wool Buying Is Somewhat Less Aggressive Now

After Unprecedented Summer Activity Trade Slower—Prices Hold Firm

Following a period of unprecedented summer buying, wool manufacturers are pausing for the moment in their acquisition of raw wool stocks. There has been a fair volume of business done, nevertheless, and that at prices which are fully up to the level of a week ago for all descriptions.

The position of wool is regarded as unusually sound in the United States, in spite of the fact that wool has risen fully 125 per cent in price during the last six months.

Compared with what might be termed "normal" prices of some years ago, wool is not especially dear at the moment, but the controlling factor in the price of wool just now is not the relative worth of the fiber but rather the fact of a limited supply.

A year ago, there was approximately a year's supply of domestic wool on hand, and hardly any foreign wool at all, owing to the fact that the price of domestic wool had been so low over a continuous period of many months that it had been unprofitable to import foreign wool, with a duty of 30 cents a pound, clean content, for the bulk of the imports for clothing purposes.

At the present writing, there is less than one-third of the domestic wool clip left unsold in the hands of dealers and growers, with hardly any wool at all in growers' hands Most recent calculations place the quantity of domestic wool left and available for the manufacturers at about 90,000,000 pounds, which at the present rate of consumption amounts to about two months' supply.

Wool Imports Increase

Naturally, the wool trade under such a situation is turning to the foreign markets for additional supplies, and imports during the last three months have increased sharply. For the district of Massachusetts alone, the imports—mostly of wool suitable for clothing purposes—since July 1 have amounted to about 42,000,000 pounds, whereas the total imports for the whole of the calendar year, 1933, for the district, totaled only some 15,000,000 pounds. It is clear that there will have to be further importations of substantial quantities if the rate of consumption keeps up at anywhere near the current rate.

An unusual factor in the importer's problem arises at this point, however, due to the intrusion of the new Government program under the National Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Just how far will this artificial program of stimulation of business make necessary heavier importations of wool than would be necessary were the markets governed only by the natural law of supply and demand is a question which is very pertinent to the wool importer's problem.

The answer to that question, probably, is about to be given, for there is fairly general agreement among the wool manufacturers that the retail buying of clothing by Mr. Ultimate Consumer during October and November will furnish a very good clue to the course they should follow in the purchase of supplies of raw material.

Reports from the larger cloth and clothing centers at the moment are encouraging, especially in the men's wear and knit goods lines. Strikes have interfered for the moment somewhat with production, but the demand for goods in the wholesale field has been good and distinctly encouraging. Undoubtedly, the strong statistical position of the wool textile industry has become apparent to the clothing trade, and inventories which were shunned as much as possible over a period of several years have now come to seem extremely desirable.

Manufacturers Busy

All branches of wool manufacturing are well employed at the moment in the production of goods or semi-manufactures, such as yarns and tops, with prices at the peak for the year and firmly maintained, although, at the moment, new orders are limited.

The wool-producing machinery of Europe, also, is generally well employed. Topmakers at the moment are getting less business than they were but the spinners and weavers, both in England and on the Continent, are especially well employed.

Prices for tops in Bradford have risen about 50 per cent in the last four or five months from about 22 pence to 33 pence for average 64s tops, which, of course, has been more or less synchronous with the rise in wool prices in the foreign markets.

In the foreign primary markets, demand has lessened somewhat. At the sale in Melbourne this week, the best merinos were firmly maintained on the basis of prices prevailing last week-end in Sydney but average to poor and defective wools were off 5 to 7½ per cent.

Interest in the fall clip of Texas wools is keen. Further purchases have been made including several car lots here and there and one sizeable line of wool at prices varying from 25 to 27 cents for the most part. These prices mean a clean landed cost in Boston of quite 65 cents for the better wools.

Woolen wools are in relatively the better demand at the moment. Choice double A wools of the delaine type are said to have been sold as high as $1.05 for scoured wools, while fine A supers have brought 92@94 cents; A supers have been sold at 87@88 cents, and best white B supers on the finer side have brought up to 80 cents. Noils and wastes are all very firm and best fine white wastes are very scarce.

Mohair is quiet but very firm on the new high levels recently established in Texas.

Bank Reopenings More Numerous

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 4

THE Comptroller of the Currency announced today every national bank in the First Federal Reserve district had either been reopened or had its reorganization plan acted upon by the Comptroller's office.

The district includes Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and seven counties of Connecticut.

The announcement said 92 banks in this district failed to receive licenses at the conclusion of the bank holiday.

Of these, 64 are now reopened, 25 are working on approved reorganization plans, and three have been recommended for receiverships.

Devaluation Means Two Billions For Federal Treasury

Pressure for Monetary Assurance Bringing Action Nearer

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—A huge windfall, some $2,000,000,000 in gold, awaits the American Government if the decision is taken to devaluate the currency and take back the extra gold in Federal Reserve and Treasury hands thereby rendered unnecessary.

This factor, long realized in the study of the monetary technician, combines with the growing feeling—as reflected in today's October survey of current business, published by the Department of Commerce—that monetary uncertainty must be ended before business can go ahead. Moreover, monthly bank and business reports all echo one demand this week: The demand for monetary assurance. Such arguments are sweeping the Administration on toward definite action, and probably toward the devaluation which most financial authorities here now assume is inevitable.

The legacy of gold which devaluation would bring to the Government comes near to balancing the actual extra expenses of the Administration during its new deal—indeed, it would roughly pay for spending under the supplementary budget which President Roosevelt has placed beside the regular budget, and otherwise would have been heaped upon the national debt.

How Gold Is Taken Over

Here is how the gold would be harvested: President Roosevelt, by authority granted him by Congress, would evaluate the dollar perhaps to the 37 per cent depreciation to which it has sunk, perhaps to the full 50 per cent under his authorization. That would leave the Federal Reserve and the Treasury with some 50 per cent of its present gold supply, roughly $2,000,000,000, which was not needed as currency cover. If this were not used as cover for a greatly expanded currency issue—and such an alternative is considered least likely—then the Government would be entitled to take action to recover it.

The surplus held by the Treasury would of course revert at once as revenue. But the Federal Reserve holdings would need to be recovered, perhaps by some unique form of tax or levy directed only at that purpose. In the end, however, the gold would repose in governmental hands and the budget would be that much enriched.

This gratuitous legacy, however, involves a new ratio for the dollar with foreign currencies if they did not take the same devaluation step. Currency authorities consider that this cut in gold value of the dollar would very soon result in the departure from the gold standard of France and the remaining gold bloc. Their reason is that accompanying devaluation the official price of gold in dollars would be pushed up to $30 or $31 or more, and that then gold would start flowing into the United States.

Would Push France Off

With this influx, coming in large measure from the gold countries, their position on the metal would become untenable, and the only defense would be a departure from the gold standard. This act, however, would not stop the flow of gold to the United States which as a stabilized and naturally creditor country would continue to attract credits.

The return of gold and deposits to the United States is one element of increased financial stability which the Administration is seeking. Others were plainly evident in the October Department of Commerce report. The failure of stocks in September to increase in value as the dollar decreased is pointed out as a reason for seeking stability. New capital issues, it was recorded, continued at a very low level because of "the general business situation and the monetary outlook."

There is reason to believe that Federal Reserve System officials are very favorably inclined toward devaluation, and their advice, combining with that of the Treasury and even of inflationists, tends to make this step definitely more likely.

Core Tests Disclose Vast Salt Deposit

GRAND SALINE, Texas — Core tests obtained by drilling enormous salt deposit here show that it has a length of two miles and a width of one mile. The depth of the rock salt averages three thousand feet.

It is estimated that the salt deposit contains approximately 20,000,000,000 tons of pure table salt.

Commercial mining of this salt has been in progress for many years.

Chamberlain Reaffirms Belief In Return to Gold Standard

British Chancellor Favors Sterling-Dollar Stabilization With Gold as Basis When Conditions Are Right—Sees Real Advance Under Way

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 4—Orthodox British banking opinion which stands for the restoration of the gold standard is well satisfied with Mr. Chamberlain's restatement of the British Government's attitude in favoring ultimate sterling-dollar stabilization—a question regarded here as most vitally related to the war debts talks at Washington.

At the same time, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave evidence that improvement in British trade conditions are clearly indicative of a genuine economic advance.

Says Gold Standard Best

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at the annual bankers' dinner here, placed the "establishment of an international monetary standard" as among the major objects of British policy. He also expressed a strong preference for building such a standard upon the gold basis, though he emphasized that this was impossible so long as present obstructions to international trade continue.

"Although we may play with the idea of fancy standards which seem to be theoretically unassailable," he said, "in practice we must remember that an international standard, if it is to be workable, must be such as will command confidence in countries which are to use it. There is no standard which can compare in that respect with gold, of which countries have had long experience Therefore it seems likely that ultimately we shall return to the gold standard.

"But we cannot consistently link our currency to gold until we are certain that conditions prevailing are such as will permit the gold standard to function efficiently.

"I need not repeat what those conditions are; they have been stated often enough. I will only say they do not yet exist."

The conditions to which Mr. Chamberlain referred are those laid down after the economic world conference last July; namely such as would prevent recurrence of undue fluctuations in the purchasing value of gold.

Pound and Dollar Relation

That the British Government's policy does not aim at adjusting the pound to the depreciation of the dollar is shown by the action taken here as lately as yesterday in using the exchange equalization fund to prevent sterling falling in terms of the franc.

No surprise is thus felt in London that a new high record in the sterling price for gold is reported.

On the other hand it is recognized that this does not facilitate the war debt settlement at the moment, since, as one authority here puts it today, a return to the gold standard by the United States at the present time would deprive President Roosevelt of the freedom of monetary policy essential for the attainment of his objectives of relieving the burden of farm indebtedness and increasing consuming power generally.

Mr. Chamberlain's other main point was that British trade conditions have now so far recovered that he would be "very disappointed" if the present financial year does not end with a surplus. "There is no sign of an approaching boom," Mr. Chamberlain added, "but in almost every direction we can see indications of definite progress and a growing sense of confidence, and that this is no mere flash in the pan but the beginning of a permanent advance."

The World's Business

Labor and Inflation

MR. WILLIAM GREEN takes his place among the anti-inflationists for very good reason. As President of the American Federation of Labor, he is thinking of the lot of the worker under such a régime. Labor depends upon wages. During inflation—i. e., in times of a rising price level—wages move very laggardly in the wake of rising prices. That means that the money in the wage-earner's pay envelope is constantly dwindling in buying power. It was hoped that this lag would not figure during the recovery campaign. In fact, steps were promised to keep wage increases abreast of price increases. But, as Mr. Green shows, in 15 industries the average monthly income for the worker has increased only 6.9 per cent since March, yet the cost of living has increased 7.1 per cent. Real wages, in other words, have not gone up. Hence the sharp edge in Mr. Green's opposition to inflation. The wage-price disparity apparently offset in his eyes the gain to labor that inflation produces in the increase of jobs.

* * *

German Labor

Mr. Green's anti-inflationism is shared by German labor leaders. In Germany the workers have a horror of currency inflation. There is no other word for it. Their experience during what Prof. Frank Graham calls the "hyper-inflation" of post-war Germany still lives in their memory. Herr Grassmann, a representative of German labor whom the Dawes committee interviewed in 1924, said that German workers could not withstand another period of inflation. They appealed to the world, he said, to give Germany a stable currency "which would render possible for them to buy something with their wages even four weeks after they have received them." Who could have dreamed at the time that within 10 years the country of the chairman of the Dawes committee would be on an unstable currency and Germany would be one of the few remaining countries to cling to stability?

* * *

To the Right

The President is reputed to be turning to the Right in monetary matters. The expression signifies that he is moving away from those advisers who told him that the dollar should be allowed to wabble freely in terms of gold or of foreign currencies while domestic prices were readjusted. The orthodox in money matters have dubbed these advisers Leftists. One reason for the change is that prices have not behaved according to the specifications of the Leftist authorities. Cotton is one example of many. It was 8.7 cents a pound when the processing tax went into effect three months ago. It is only about a cent a pound above that level today. Yet the prices of socks, overalls, and gasoline have doubled and in some cases trebled. This is certainly not the way that prices were intended to behave. Another reason for the latest drift is that the White House is said to be impressed with the need for obtaining the coöperation of private capital. The condition of that coöperation is the return of currency certainty. Investors are hesitant about risking their money in long-term investments, the returns on which might be paid in money of a much depreciated value. If certainty were to return, then investors would have more reason to recover their pre-depression boldness, and buy the obligations of corporations which are in need of long-term loans for capital replenishments and betterments. The monetary Rightists are said to be centered in the Treasury, and their most valuable aide is Mr. Lewis H. Douglas, director of the budget, who has increased in influence with the President as the influence of some of the professorial Brain Trusters has waned. However, the position of Prof. George F. Warren, proponent of the commodity dollar, close to the President, is still incontestable. But he and the Rightists see eye to eye in the matter of a return to currency stability. What distinguishes Professor Warren, who is the professor of agricultural economics at Cornell, from the others is that after stabilization he would reserve the power to the President to change the gold content of the dollar from time to time to correct changes in the commodity price level.

* * *

Mr. Henry Bruère

The invitation to Mr. Henry Bruere to take part in the mobilization of credit recovery is one sign that these conservative counsels are gaining the President's ear. Mr. Bruere is a savings banker. Thus he cannot be called one of the "money changers" against whom the White House inveighed last March. Still he is regarded by Wall Street as a Wall Street banker, because of his intellectual affinities not less than because of the situation of his bank. His views are perhaps as conservative as those of any member of the House of Morgan. He is first and foremost a stabilizer, and, as everybody will agree who heard him at the meetings of the National Transportation Committee, a very able man to boot.

H. B. E.

Douglas Aircraft Co. Reports a Lower Net

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4—Douglas Aircraft Company reports for nine months ended Aug. 31, 1933, net profit of $161,348 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 34 cents a share on the 467,403 shares, compared with $173,388, or 50 cents a share on 342,304 shares, for nine months ended Aug. 31, 1932.

For the quarter ended Aug. 31, 1933, net profit was $23,442, equal to 5 cents a share on the 467,403 shares, compared with $52,074, or 14 cents a share on 364,435 shares outstanding, in the preceding quarter and $37,816, or 11 cents a share on 342,304 shares outstanding, in August quarter of 1932.

Over 100,000 Tons of Rail Placements in Prospect

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 — There are prospects of something over 100,000 tons of rails being placed in the near future by six rail systems.

Plans are being formulated for steel tonnages by the following roads, contingent on satisfactory price and financing: Burlington, 25,000 tons; Rock Island, 20,000; Illinois Central, 20,000; Union Pacific, 20,000; New Haven, 20,000; Atchison, 35,000.

Associated Gas & Electric

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 For the week ended Sept. 23 Associated Gas & Electric System reports electric output, excluding sales to other utilities, of 54,240,000 k. w. h. and an increase of 9.7 per cent above the corresponding week of last year. Gas output at 301,948,300 cubic feet, was 11,929,200 cubic feet, or 3.8 per cent below the same week last year.

Eliminate Excess Cotton Stocks By Cut in Acreage

Crop Off 4,000,000 Bales by the Plowing Up of 10,000,000 Acres

It is probable that the excess stocks of cotton which have been a burden on the world cotton trade since the beginning of the world business depression will be practically eliminated by the end of next season, through the program of drastic acreage reduction under Government auspices in this country, and through the fact that world consumption is running above normal, Alston H. Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange, said today in addressing the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The elimination of 10,000,000 acres this year under the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said Mr. Garside, averted the piling up of world cotton stocks to a record high level, and has assured a continuance of the trend, recorded during the past season, toward a balancing of supply and demand.

"It should be observed how greatly different would be the cotton statistical situation this season if the production of this country had not been drastically reduced under the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration," Mr. Garside said. "There is no reason to question the estimate of the Department of Agriculture that the domestic crop this year has been reduced about 4,000,000 bales by the plowing up of 10,000,000 acres.

"If these 4,000,000 bales had been added to the crop, the total all-cotton supply for this season and the prospective carry-over at the end of this season would both have been the largest on record. The trade would have had to face the distressing realization that, not only were all-cotton supplies far above normal, but after mounting for four years they were continuing to accumulate. It is only through the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that the trend of supplies has been turned downward toward a normal level.

Foreign Production Stimulated

"The production control program which is being carried out in this country has for its purpose the raising of the price of cotton by reducing the supply. An elevation of the domestic price brought about in this way must inevitably raise cotton prices in foreign cotton-growing countries, and this in turn must stimulate foreign production unless foreign countries join with us in limiting their output.

"It is not to be expected that the total foreign crop will be increased next year by anything like as much as the domestic crop is reduced, for the domestic production control program calls for a reduction of the acreage to an extremely low level, and foreign countries would hardly be likely to step up their production very greatly in a single year. Chances favor a greatly reduced supply of cotton next season, and the running down of world stocks to around normal proportions.

"But if the program is continued over several years, the tendency will be for foreign cotton-growing countries to increase their production by as much as this country reduces its output, thus providing the world with as much cotton as before. The only difference would be that foreign countries would furnish a larger share and the United States would provide a smaller share of the world's cotton. Developments in these directions may greatly affect the cotton statistical situation during the next two or three years."

Analyzing world all-cotton consumption, Mr. Garside stated that it was within 200,000 bales of the pre-depression normal last season, and on the basis of the present rate it may total 500,000 bales or more above normal this season. While the trend of supplies and of relative prices would point to a larger relative use of foreign cotton and a smaller relative use of American cotton abroad, he said, these factors may be more than offset by the sale of large amounts of American cotton on credit by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to China and Russia.

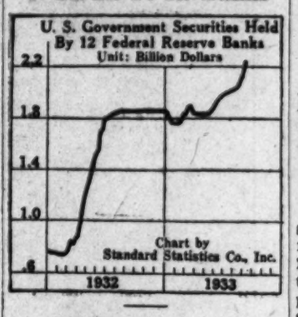
Manufacturing Cost

"While these special factors are influencing the relative consumption of American and foreign cottons abroad, other factors of a fundamental character will be affecting the total consumption of cotton in the United States," Mr. Garside said. "The cost of manufacturing cotton goods in this country has been increased phenomenally since last winter, in consequence of the advance in cotton prices from approximately 6 cents to 10 cents a pound, the imposition of a processing tax of 4.2 cents a pound, the reduction of average working time for each employee from 44.1 hours a week to 36.5 hours a week, and the increase in the average wage from 21.6 to 36.5 cents an hour.

"The contention of the cotton manufacturers that compensating taxes should be levied without delay on materials which compete with cotton has unquestionably much justification. Increases in cotton consumption abroad would be of no avail, in absorbing the surplus supplies of the staple, if they should be offset by a decrease of consumption in this country.

"The increase in employment in the cotton textile industry from 320,000 workers on March 15 to 465,900 on Sept. 1, and the expansion of the pay roll of the industry from $12,800,000 in March to $27,000,000 in September, show how vitally important it is that this major industry be enabled to operate at a normal rate."

Bond Buying Policy Of 12 F. R. Banks



RECENT steady increases in the amount of United States Government securities held by Federal Reserve Banks, as a result of the current policy of buying bonds in the open market at the rate of $35,000,000 weekly, are shown on the chart above.

Electric Power Production Has Another Advance

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Electric power output last week rose to 1,652,817,000 kilowatt hours from 1,638,757,000 in the previous week and 1,499,459,000 in the like period last year. The gain over the 1932 period was 10.2 per cent, while the previous week's gain over the corresponding time last year was 9.9 per cent. This was the twenty-second successive gain over the corresponding period of 1932.

Gains in the major geographic regions over last year for the last week and preceding week were: New England 8 per cent, compared with 8.6 per cent: middle Atlantic 5.7, compared with 4.7; central industrial 12.7, compared with 13.5; west central, 3.0, compared with 3.5; southern states 15.8, compared with 11.7; Rocky Mountain 29.4, compared with 28.0; Pacific coast 1.9, compared with 1.3.

Advancement Of Foreign Trade Is Urgent Need

Reciprocal Agreements Are Recommended by U. S. Commerce Chamber

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP) —A government program for advancing foreign trade simultaneously with NRA's domestic activities was urged today by the Foreign Commerce Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Reciprocal trade agreements were recommended as one means of improving overseas commerce.

These views were signed by James A. Farrell, chairman of the Chamber's foreign commerce committee, and distributed with the approval of the Chamber's board of directors. They were given out just as President Roosevelt and Hugh S. Johnson planned in New York for the permanent administrative machine to enforce NRA codes.

The Chamber's statement said NRA developments "must soon bring into prominence the extent to which major sections of our national economy are dependent for prosperity upon the overseas markets and the advisability of recognizing in recovery codes the importance of all proper steps to encourage our overseas commerce."

In its City of Publication

The Christian Science Monitor

is considered an excellent advertising medium by banks and trust companies. Its growth in volume of bank advertising during the past 25 years reflects the increasing confidence and esteem bestowed upon it in financial circles.

In 1908

20% of the banks and trust companies in Boston advertised in the first six issues of The Christian Science Monitor.

In 1933

52% and more of the banks and trust companies in Boston are consistent and regular advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor.

One fact we wish to emphasize to banks and trust companies in *every* important city: The reason for the high esteem in which The Christian Science Monitor is held by Boston banks is in its reader response which is as universal as is the circulation of the Monitor itself.

The forthcoming Progress issues of the Monitor, November 20 to 25, marking this newspaper's twenty-fifth anniversary, offer banks and trust companies an unusually good medium for advertisements that will do what safe banks wish to do—(1) assist in re-creating public confidence, (2) assist in developing new business.

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INTEREST BEGINS Oct. 16

Carl Hubbell And Mel Ott Feature Game

Play Big Part in Giving Giants 4-2 Victory Over Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Running true to form, Carl Hubbell, Bill Terry's ace left-hander, led his New York Giant mates to a 4-to-2 victory over the Washington Senators here yesterday at the Polo Grounds, in the opening game of the 1933 World Series. The weather was perfect for baseball, the park was filled to capacity and everything turned out fine from a New York standpoint.

Hubbell's work yesterday brightens considerably the Giants' chances of defeating their strong American League opponents. It appeared as though he put everything he had behind every pitch, and during most of the game, the Senators were practically helpless. That first contest may mean the difference between victory and defeat for the Giants; because, if Hubbell had failed, it is doubtful if anyone could have stopped those Washington batters.

However, it was Hubbell's day. He started off in a sensational manner; but, as the game progressed, it was apparent that he was tiring. The Senators made only five hits and two of them came in the ninth inning. In that ninth the Washington club came very nearly sending the game into extra innings. An error by the usually efficient Blondy Ryan, whose brilliant work at shortstop all season was one big reason why the Giants won the National League pennant, nearly cost Hubbell the game. His fumble put Manush on first and then followed singles by Cronin and Schulte, filling the bases. Hubbell showed that he was not to be denied, however, and retired the next three men in succession with only one run scoring.

In the first inning the tall left-hander struck out the three men to face him, amid wild cheering from the New York fans. He got one man on strikes in the second, two in the third, one in the fifth, another in the seventh, one more in the eighth and retired Bluege by this same method in the ninth, bringing his total for the game to 10. The all-time World Series record is 13, held by Howard Ehmke and established with the Athletics in 1929 against the Chicago Cubs.

While Hubbell was keeping the Senators from scoring too many runs, a young man named Mel Ott was having a sensational day with his big bat. In four trips to the plate, the hard-hitting outfielder connected safely four times, one of them a smashing home-run drive into the lower right field stands in the first inning with Joe Moore on base as a result of Myer's error. This hit seemingly put the Senators right out of the running. However, as the final score indicates, it was well that Terry's boys rallied again in the third for another pair of runs. Successive singles by Critz, Terry and Ott let in the first run and an infield out accounted for the other. Singles by Ott and Davis were wasted in the fifth, as were a single by Hubbell in the sixth and Ott's fourth straight safety in the seventh.

It almost appeared as if Joe Cronin, the young leader of the Senators, expected to lose that first game. He sent his slim left-hander, Walter Stewart, against the great Hubbell, thereby saving his two aces, Earl Whitehill and Alvin Crowder, for the games today and tomorrow. Stewart was in trouble at the start and when three consecutive hits rang off New York bats in the third, Jack Russell was called in. Russell had been Cronin's No. 1 relief man all season and his work yesterday was remarkable. After replacing Stewart, he held the Giants to four hits until taken out in the seventh for a pinch hitter. He struck out three men and passed none. Al Thomas pitched the eighth for the Senators.

The much-talked-of Washington attack wilted almost entirely before the screw ball of Hubbell. The Senators made only five hits and they were all singles. Cronin and Schulte led the attack with two each. Only twice did they threaten to any extent and those threats did not come until the eighth and ninth. The one Washington run in the fourth would not have scored had Critz fielded Manush's grounder perfectly. In the eighth Hubbell had a wild streak, walking Sewell and Dave Harris, the latter a pinch hitter, with only one out. Myer lessened the strain by hitting into a force play, but Goslin hit a terrific smash to right field that was foul by inches and a moment later drove a liner toward right that Terry speared with his gloved hand. That catch saved Hubbell.

In the ninth, Kuhel, Bluege and Sewell all failed to connect when a hit would have put their club back in the ball game.

Hubbell's pitching and Ott's hitting, of course, were the high lights of the New York victory. Buddy Myer made three errors at second base for Washington, but fortunately only one of them figured in the scoring. The Giants likewise looked weak in the field, errors by Critz and Ryan helping the Senators in both of their rallies. The game lacked the usual brilliant fielding, Moore's running-in catch of Cronin's short fly in the seventh being the most spectacular. Terry's catch of Goslin's smash was also an important bit of fielding, but it was not sensational as it was hit right at him. The score:

New York Nationals	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore, lf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Critz, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	2	1
Terry, 1b	4	1	1	1	9	0	0
Ott, rf	4	1	4	7	0	0	0
Davis, cf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Jackson, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Mancuso, c	4	0	0	0	12	1	0
Ryan, ss	4	0	1	1	3	3	1
Hubbell, p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	35	4	10	13	27	11	2

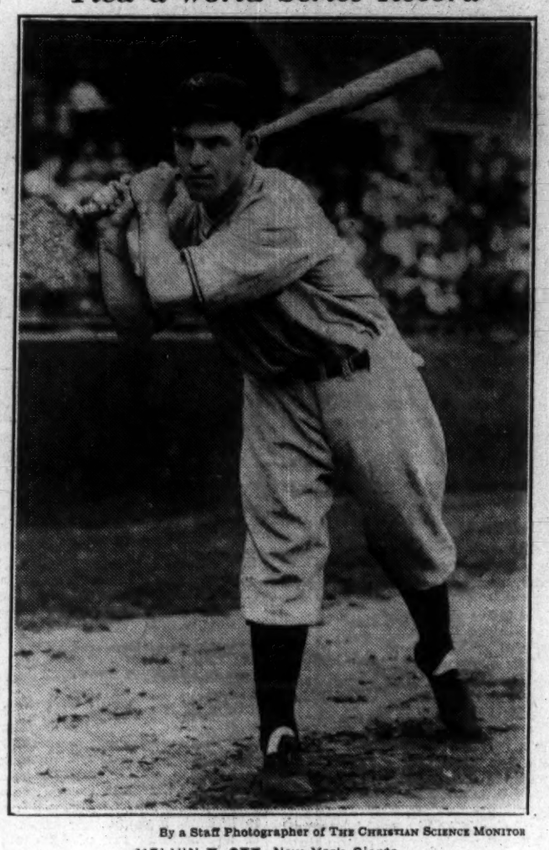
Washington Americans	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Myer, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	2	3
Goslin, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Manush, lf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	0	2	2	0	2	0
Schulte, cf	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Kuhel, 1b	4	0	0	0	8	1	0
Bluege, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Sewell, c	3	0	0	0	6	1	0
Stewart, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, p	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
*Harris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	5	5	24	10	3

*Batted for Russell in the eighth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x—4
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2

Runs batted in—Ott 3, Jackson, Cronin, Kuhel. Home run—Ott. Double play—Mancuso to Ryan. Left on bases—Washington 6, New York 7. Bases on balls—Off Hubbell 2 (Sewell, Harris). Struck out—By Hubbell 10 (Myer, Goslin, Manush, Kuhel, Bluege 3, Stewart, Russell, Schulte); by Russell 3 (Davis 2, Ryan); by Thomas 2 (Jackson, Ryan). Hits—Off Stewart, 6 in 2 innings (none out in 3d); off Russell, 4 in 5 innings; off Thomas, none in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Plate, Moran (N. L.); 1st base, Moriarty (A. L.); 2d base, Pfirman (N. L.); 3d base, Ormsby (A. L.). Time of game—2h. 7m.

Tied a World Series Record



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MELVIN T. OTT, New York Giants.
Made Four Hits in Four Times Up in First Series Game.

Mrs. Moody Placed First

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and John B. (Jack) Crawford, the Australian, are ranked as the outstanding tennis players of the world by A. Wallis Myers, internationally known British tennis expert, in his annual "First Tens of the World," received in the United States yesterday. Mrs. Moody and Crawford, both Wimbledon champions, head lists which show radical changes from last year, especially among the men, and reflect the results of one of the most amazing years in tennis, a year which saw France lose the Davis Cup and Crawford come within a match of making a "grand slam" of the major titles. The Australian was rated no better than tenth last year.

Player Control Up Again

The player-control system in force in Boston University football is being brought to an issue again. The team-captain, Alfonso Aliberti, resigned and turned in his uniform yesterday. Head Coach Dr. John Harmon finally persuaded the team captain to defer action until the matter could be placed before Dean Frederick B. Rogers, originator of the system, or President Daniel L. Marsh. If no change is forthcoming the team captain will go through with his resignation. The captain's decision followed his experience in the Middlebury game last Saturday when he claimed the burden of substitution was detrimental to himself, the other players and the team's chances.

Miss Quier Wins Hurd Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4—Edith A. Quier of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club won the Dorothy Campbell Hurd Cup golf tournament at the Merion Cricket Club yesterday by turning in a card of 167 for the 36 holes of medal play. This was one stroke more than the tournament record, made by Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. in 1932. Mrs. Vare also won the tournament in 1931, and she finished second yesterday with a card of 165.

Gray Leads Senior Golfers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 4—Col. A. P. Gray of the Arcola Country Club led the field at the half-way mark in the Metropolitan Golf Association senior championship tournament at the Montclair Country Club yesterday with a card of 79. This was six strokes better than the cards turned in by T. Henry Clarkson of the Old Bellecclair Golf Club and Philip C. Poinier of the Branch Brook Golf Club, who tied for second.

O'Doul Single Starts Six-Run Rally by Giants

(Continued from Page 1)

and was thrown out at first on a sacrifice. Ott advanced to third and Davis to second base. Mancuso grounded to Bluege who made the putout at first base after holding the runners to their bags. Ryan went out to Kuhel unassisted, the ball glancing off his bat as he was stepping away from a fast one on the inside. No runs, one hit, no errors, two left.

Third Inning

Washington — Crowder grounded out, Jackson to Terry. Myer rapped a hopper to Ryan and was out on a snappy play. Goslin lashed a home run into the upper deck of the right field stand. Manush hoisted to Moore. One run, one hit, no errors, none left.

New York—Schumacher fanned, swinging hard at a high, fast ball. Moore grounded out, Crowder to Kuhel. Critz walked, the fourth ball being low. Terry lifted a high fly to Schulte. No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

Fourth Inning

Washington—Cronin raised a high fly to Ott in short right field. Jackson threw out Schulte on the latter's slow grounder. Kuhel topped a sinker and was thrown out, Critz to Terry. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

New York—Ott hoisted a high fly to Kuhel. Davis raised a high foul that Kuhel grabbed half way to the Giants' dugout. Jackson's hot grounder was speared by Joe Cronin with his gloved hand, retiring the Giant third baseman with a fine throw. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Fifth Inning

Washington—Bluege drove a long fly to Moore. Sewell grounded to Ryan and was an easy putout at first. Crowder hit the first ball to center for a single. Myer grounded to Critz and Crowder was forced out at second, Critz to Ryan. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

New York — Mancuso grounded out, Bluege to Kuhel who was pulled off the bag by a wild throw and tagged the runner. Ryan drove a line single to center. Schumacher grounded to Cronin and the Senators retired the side with an easy double play, Cronin-to-Myer-to-Kuhel. No runs, one hit, no errors, none left.

Sixth Inning

Washington—Goslin popped a single to center field as he reached out to connect with a slow ball. Manush walked on the fourth straight ball, a low one outside. Cronin lifted a high foul to Mancuso just behind the plate. Schulte grounded to Jackson, and Goslin was trapped and run down between third and home, Jackson to Mancuso to Jackson, who made the putout. Manush reached third on the play, and Schulte was on first. Kuhel walked on a fourth wide pitch, and it looked like an intentional pass, filling the bases. Bluege fanned, swinging at a fast ball inside, and the crowd came up to its feet with a wild outburst of cheers. No runs, one hit, no errors. Three left.

New York—Moore slapped the first ball pitched to left for a single. Critz bunted to Kuhel, whose fast throw to Cronin forced Moore at second. Critz reaching first. Terry doubled along the left-field foul line, Critz stopping at third. Ott was purposely passed on four wide pitches, filling the bases.

O'Doul came to bat in place of Davis and singled to center scoring Critz and Terry. Ott stopped at second. Jackson pulled a long hit to center scoring Ott and sending O'Doul to third. Schulte made a fast relay and Jackson held to a single. Mancuso pulled a squeeze play and O'Doul scored on his bunt down the thirr base line which went for a single as the Senators inner defense was caught napping.

Ryan fanned on a called third strike. Jackson scored on Schumacher's single past third base. Mancuso stopped at second. Moore cracked the first pitch over second base for his second hit of the inning scoring Mancusco and knocking Crowder out of the box. Schumacher stopped at second base. Thomas went into the box for the Senators. Critz grounded to Cronin who juggled the ball. It went for a single and the bases were filled. Terry grounded to Myer 2and Critz was forced at second, Myer to Cronin, ending the big rally. Six runs, eight hits, no errors, three left.

Joyce Leaves National Surety

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Oct. 4 (AP)—Mr. William B. Joyce has telegraphed to the New York State Superintendent of Insurance his resignation as chairman of the board of directors of the National Surety Corporation of New York.

All-English Team Wins

DULWICH, Eng., Oct. 4 (AP)—The All-England women's field-hockey team, which played in the United States in 1928, defeated the touring American eleven 11 to 1 today. Virginia Vanderbeck, left inside forward from Philadelphia, scored the Americans' only goal late in the second period after the English team had rolled up a score of 8 to 0 at the half. Despite the large English score, Frances Elliott, goalkeeper from Philadelphia, played a spectacular game. Time and again she made fine saves, preventing the English team from rolling up a much higher score.

New Dartmouth Council Head

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 4 (AP)—Clarence G. McDavitt '00 of Boston, one of the three alumni representatives, yesterday was elected president of the Dartmouth Athletic Council. Bancroft H. Brown, a faculty member, was chosen secretary. The council designated the following fall contests as insignia games: Football—Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Chicago. Freshman football—New Hampshire, Harvard, Yale. Varsity soccer—Harvard, Springfield, Syracuse. Varsity cross-country—Harvard, New Hampshire, Yale.

Reward for Studious

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 4 (AP)—If they study diligently and make good grades, youngsters under college age will be admitted to football games at the University of Missouri at bargain rates. Elementary school students presenting letters from their teachers saying their scholastic standing is favorable will be admitted for 10 cents a head. It will cost high school students 40 cents—if the teacher says it's all right.

Fencebusters Win Title

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 4 (AP)—Springhill Fencebursters yesterday won the Nova Scotia amateur baseball championship by defeating Halifax Willow Parks, 8 to 2, in the third and deciding game of the final series. Springhill took the first two games with scores of 3 to 1 and 8 to 1.

Tulane-Georgia, Kentucky vs. Georgia Tech the Big Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 4—Five intraconference games and one interconference game feature the play of the Southeastern Conference teams Saturday. One member alone goes outside the select circle to play a small southern college. The thirteenth member of the Conference has no game scheduled for this date, Auburn resting.

The interconference game will feature Vanderbilt of the Southeastern and North Carolina of the Southern Conference. Catching North Carolina early in the season last year, Vanderbilt won by the top-heavy score of 39 to 7. Louisiana State takes on Millsaps at Baton Rouge in a game not counted to test her strength. Eight of the 10 teams playing intraconference games will be playing their first of the season. Only University of the South and Kentucky have previously battled in intraconference games. The titanic struggles of the day will find Tulane facing Georgia at Athens, Ga., and Georgia Technology facing Kentucky at Lexington.

Alabama takes on a powerful team in the University of Mississippi at Birmingham. Look for a repetition of the great scare Mississippi gave Alabama last year while taking a 24-to-13 beating, but don't look for an Ole Miss victory. Tennessee will hardly defeat the rejuvenated Mississippi State College team by such a score at the 31-to-0 victory of last year, but she should win handily. Florida and Sewanee, both weak this year, will nevertheless put on a great battle and the game will prove most interesting.

Results As Expected

The results of Saturday's games ran just about true to predictions. The scores in some games varied with the score either larger or smaller than predicted and in one intersectional game, a tie was the result where a victory was predicted, but there were no stunning upsets in team play as was the case in the opening games of the season. In intersectional play the Southeastern Conference teams broke even by virtue of one tie game and a victory and a defeat for two other teams.

In interconference play the show was all Southeastern and in each case the scores were decisive, more decisive than expected. In games with minor colleges the Southeastern Conference teams either defeated their opponents by scores as large as those of a year ago, or came close to it. Only in intraconference play was there a minor upset. Sewanee, playing Kentucky in the first and only intraconference game of the new season, gained a moral victory when she held her heavier and more experienced opponent to a 0-to-7 victory when a victory by several touchdowns had been predicted for her opponent.

Playing under the lights on Friday night at Birmingham, Auburn defeated Howard by a score of 19 to 0. While this victory was a touchdown short of her 25-to-0 victory over the same team last year, it meant much to Auburn supporters as it showed vast improvement in Auburn's team play from the Saturday previous. While Auburn's blocking and all-around play is still far from the perfection she showed this time last year, she is improving and with a rest Saturday before her next game she should reach top perfection.

At Tuscaloosa Alabama, playing her first game of the season, defeated the Oglethorpe team, 34 to 0. In taking this game Alabama showed great early-season form and played a much better game than had been expected of her. The score, too, was about two touchdowns more than anticipated. Oglethorpe did not live up to pre-season expectations and failed to flash any of her vaunted ability. Only in size of her men did she live up to advance notices. Scoring after seven plays in the first period, Alabama scored two touchdowns in the first and one each in the next three periods, interchanging her team many times.

Tennessee playing Virginia P. I. before a record-breaking opening game crowd of 15,000 people at Knoxville won by a score of 27 to 0. Showing a devastating attack and a remarkable early season defense. Tennessee ran rough shod over this same team that last year, with practically the same team as this season, held Alabama to a 3-point victory and was the champion of the Southern Conference Atlantic Coast section. To W. D. Feathers '34 at halfback, H. B. Brackett '34 at quarter and Leo Petruzze at half back of the first team and R. T. Dorsey '35 and E. C. Palmer '35 of the second stringers went the ball-carrying honors of the day.

Sewanee Does Well

At Lexington, Kentucky, a small and gallant band of players from Sewanee held the powerful Kentucky team in check for three full periods only to have Stanley Bach '34, Kentucky halfback, take a putt in the last five minutes of play and run 77 yards for a touchdown, with goal being kicked a minute later to give Kentucky a 7-to-0 victory.

Florida defeated Stetson of DeLand, Fla., by a score of 28 to 0. The game was listless and uninteresting, no doubt made so by the inferior play put up by Stetson and by the dozens of substitutions made by the Florida coaches in an effort to get a line on the merits of all members of its big squad.

Mississippi, showing a reversal of form over the previous week, ran rough shod over Mississippi State Teachers College, by a score of 45 to 0. Playing this same team last year the University won by a score of 49 to 0. Mississippi smarting under a 6-to-6-tie with Southwestern the previous week unleached a powerful and dazzling running attack to score six touchdowns.

Mississippi State College defeated an old-time rival, Millsaps, by a score of 12 to 0. Playing at Starkville, and under its new coach Ross MacKechnie for the first time, State played what would have been a most impressive game had its team not been guilty of so many penalties. Several touchdowns and prospective scores were nullified by offside penalties and penalties for roughness.

Georgia Tech defeated Clemson of the Southern Conference by a score of 39 to 2. Tech hoisted storm warnings to other Dixie colleges Saturday when she won by an even greater score over the same team she defeated last year 32 to 14. After a fairly tight opening period in which Tech did not score and allowed Clemson to score a safety for her two points, the Georgians were unstoppable. Tech introduced three newcomers in W. Street, A. M. Boyd and W. S. Martin, all sophomore halfbacks, who flashed mightily during the whole game.

Georgia defeated North Carolina State 20 to 10. In the hole at the half-time rest period Georgia unleashed her power in the last two periods to score in each period and gain a victory. As predicted, this game was hard-fought throughout and the result was in doubt until the last.

Tulane Is Defeated

Texas A. & M. 13, Tulane 6. That was the score; but it does not tell the story of a hard-fought intersectional game between these two teams played at New Orleans Saturday. Tulane, failing to score until the last period, failed to win this game for the first time in five years. Texas Aggies sensing victory went out with a bang to gain victory and she did just that. Clifford Domingue '34, Texas quarter, starred during the entire game.

Louisiana State University reaped revenge on Rice University of Texas for the 8-to-10 defeat she took from Rice last year. The final score in this intersectional game was 15 to 0 in favor of Louisiana State. State flashed an unstoppable but erratic offensive and miscues and penalties were all that prevented her from scoring other touchdowns.

At Norman Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma made herself a power to be heard from in intersectional play, when she held the great young sophomore team from Vanderbilt to a scoreless tie. Coached by Lewis Hardage a former star player and coach at Vanderbilt, the Oklahoma team stole the whole show from Vanderbilt. Picked to lose she outmeasured Vanderbilt in all phases of the game except hanging a score on the scoreboard.

Aurora Qualifies For Final Round Of Waterbury Cups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 4—The Aurora team, winners of the national open polo championship, won its way into the final of the handicap series for the Monty Waterbury Cups, yesterday, at Cochran Field, Meadow Brook, by defeating the Hurricane four, by the margin of a single goal, 10 to 9. The winners conceded two goals to the Hurricanes, and the latter fought a close and even contest, and led at 9 to 8 during the seventh chukker, after Aurora had the advantage at half time of 7 goals to 4.

As in their final victory for the championship, it was Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., the Californian who played back for the West in the intersectional matches at a Century of Progress at Chicago, who stood out for the winners. He scored seven of the Aurora goals, and it was his pass to Elbridge T. Gerry that accounted for the deciding goal in the final chukker. Gerry was also effective especially in the last half.

Monty Waterbury Cups—Semifinal Round

Pos.	Aurora	Hurricanes
No. 1	S. H. Knox	Stephen Sanford
2	J. H. Mills	G. H. Bostwick
3	E. T. Gerry	Capt. C. T. I. Roark
Back	E. J. Boeseke Jr.	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Aurora 10, Hurricanes 9. Goals—Boeseke 7, Gerry 2, Knox for Aurora; Roark 3, by handicap 2, Sanford, Bostwick, Strawbridge, pony for Hurricanes. Referee—F. Skiddy Von Stade. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and E. W. Hopping. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Pick-Ups

New York, Oct. 4

THE weather for the first game of the World Series yesterday was perfect. Many fans took their top coats, but did not need them. The upper stands and bleachers were full long before game time, and by the time the battle was under way fans were standing in the passageways. Dennis McMahon, president of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, threw out the first ball.

Gus Mancuso and Luke Sewell, catchers for New York and Washington, respectively, worked hard behind the plate, but neither did much in the way of batting. Mancuso filed out four times to the outfield, while Sewell reached first base once by way of a base on balls.

Al Schacht and Nick Altrock, the famous Washington comedians, entertained the crowd before the game started. During the game Schacht coached at third base, with Johnny Kerr on first.

To hit a ball into the bleachers in center field at the Polo Grounds, a batter must drive it more than 483 feet, which is some distance. Left and right field are short, however, the former measuring 318 feet from home plate and the latter only 294 feet. Incidentally, Buddy Myer drove more balls into the right-field stands during batting practice than any other player on either team. Apparently it didn't mean much.

The New York outfield had only one putout during the entire game, which speaks well for Hubbell's screw ball. Moore ran in for Cronin's short fly in the seventh.

When Hubbell passed Dave Harris, a pinch hitter, in the eighth inning yesterday, Luque started warming up in the New York "bull pen." He was not needed, however, as the Giants' ace settled down.

Frank Snyder coached at third base for the Giants and Clarke called signals at first.

World Series Statistics

By the Associated Press

Standing of Clubs

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	1	0	1.000
Washington	0	1	.000

Paid attendance	46,672
Receipts	$184,068.00
Advisory council's share	27,610.20
Players' share	93,874.68
Each club's share	15,645.78
Each league's share	15,645.78

Little World Series Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	5	3	.625
Buffalo	3	5	.375

Result Oct. 3

Columbus 10, Buffalo 2.

Columbus Wins Title

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4 (AP)—The Columbus Red Birds of the American Association won the championship of Double A minor league baseball last night, as they defeated the Buffalo Bisons of the International League by a 10-to-2 score. It was the fifth victory of the Birds in the 5-out-of-9 games of the Little World Series. The victory and the championship came to the Birds on the strong right arm of Jim Winford, who held the much-punted bats of the Bisons to five scattered hits and fanned 11 men. After a brief wildness in the first inning, when the Bisons scored one run, Winford settled down to retire the Bisons with monotonous regularity. From the first to the sixth only one Bison got beyond first base, and the last three innings he kept the other three hits scattered and pulled out of holes by the strikeout route.

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- Waldorf "New England Products Month" will give an extra boost to our Recovery drive. Every Waldorf patron will share in this plan to help New England back to more prosperous times. His community, every community will benefit.
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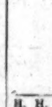

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Remodeling—Invisible Mending
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25c now, 25c a week, will hold your blankets for you.
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EXCHANGE Boston income property for Los Angeles or vicinity. OWNER, telephone Highlands 6095, Suite 12, The Warren, Roxbury, Mass.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors; guest assortment 21 folders also gift wrappings, every-day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 8-26, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople — Beautiful all-folder $1 assortment—mostly parchments; costs you 50c; samples on approval; also gift wrappings. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit! 21-folder $1 assortment—mostly parchments; you buy outright; samples on approval. WANDLESS, 6623 Ridge Blvd., Dept. 6-1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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RESPONSIBLE broker-distributor, well established with grocery trade, desires to add another quality line for exclusive northwest distribution; good connections for national distribution if desired. Address O-1, 610 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

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YOUNG man with 15 years' retail merchandising experience and department store management desires position; capable, energetic, willing to work; best of references. L. H. ERICKSEN, Cresco, Iowa.

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United States and Canada

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Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

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Longwood Station-Brookline
UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS
with complete hotel service available.

LONGWOOD Towers offers unfurnished apartments ranging in size from two rooms with bath at minimum rentals of $80 to luxurious 7-room apartments with 3 baths at $350 per month. Also some single non-housekeeping rooms with shower renting from $40 to $50 per month.

Beautifully situated in its own park-like grounds in Brookline, the choicest residential suburb of Boston, it is only ten minutes ride by motor to the State House. Its restaurant has become noted for the excellence of its cuisine. Meals can be served in the apartments. Subterranean garage adjoining building provides for 200 cars. Optional maid service. Telephone switchboard. Cedar closets. Refrigeration.

Most Modern Apartments
The Boston Management Corporation has Completely Remodeled and Redecorated
72 to 78 Westland Ave.
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Newest Appointments Just Installed
Reasonable Rentals
3 TO 4-ROOM SUITES
5-ROOM SUITES
Our Renting Agent on the premises will gladly show you these fine apartments.

PLENTY OF SUNSHINE
ALL apartments at the Roosevelt have sunny outside exposures. The rooms are well arranged and modernly equipped. Kitchenettes have electric refrigerators. 3 automatic elevators serve the building. Shops, markets, theatres nearby. Located in Boston's famous institutional center, 12 minutes to Park Street. 1-2-3 rooms, $37.50 to $65. Nordblom Managed. The Roosevelt, 21 Forsyth Street, in the Fenway. Tel. KENmore 6178, Boston.

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1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave. Boston Commonwealth 2112

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FOREST HILLS, MASS., 18 Bourne St.—Duplex, 6 rooms, sun porch, steam heat, refrigeration, continuous hot water, garage, flower garden.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' oil experience, full charge, knowledge oil testing, adaptable, accurate, ERICSON, 1166 54th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION-NURSE—Go anywhere; varied experience; good traveler. Box W-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MANAGER and hostess residential inn for over 15 years desires similar position; Northern N. J. preferred. MRS. E. B. HURT, 188 Park St., Montclair, N. J.

SECRETARIAL POSITION—Have served more than 10 years in the Treasury Department in the U. S. A. Internal Revenue Service under the Collector in Pittsburgh, Pa., new collector revoked my commission. Write Box B-17, 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SERVICES rendered by young woman (colored) in typewriting, housekeeping and filing; can do other work. Box W-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in auto and fire insurance, publishing houses, schools, some legal, does dictaphone, expert filing clerk, research work. V-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Stage or screen work by capable, versatile character actress; location immaterial. Box (B-161, 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMAN would like part-time pastry or general work; colored. Porter 0242-M.

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BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive rooms with or without meals for business and professional people. Tel. Com. 4178. MISS OESTMANN.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 9 and 11 Centre St. — Comfortably furnished sunny room, private bath; other rooms; running water, home cooking; central locations; large porches, garage; moderate rates; tourists accommodated. Longwood 9085.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 21 Winchester St.—Pleasant, warm rooms in quiet, attractive home; moderate prices; satisfactory arrangement of meals; garage. Long. 9034.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 41 Park St.—Rooms, one with private bath; home cooking; garage. Telephone Long. 8737. MRS. STRATTON.

GLEN ROCK, N. J., 72 Rock Road—Cheerful, sunny room with board in private home; 5 minutes' walk from station. Ridgewood 6-1663-J.

NEWARK, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements, with board if desired near car and bus lines; Christian Scientists preferred (colored) 381 So. 7th Market 2-0688.

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WESTON, MASS., 3 Maple Rd.—For middle-aged or elderly persons 2 large, sunny, attractively furnished rooms, bathroom adjoining, hot-water heat, good meals; terms moderate.

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BOSTON—Light, warm rooms, gentleman's apartment; near church; transients, students accommodated; $4-$5. FRANK E. KENNEDY, 79 Westland Ave., Suite 4.

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BOSTON—Desirable room near church; light, airy and quiet; Christian Scientists preferred. B. M. GOUDY, 230 Mass. Ave.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractively furnished rooms, 2 baths with showers; select neighborhood; $5 and up. 29 Summit Ave. LON. 0856.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive rooms, facing Beacon, for business couple; sunny room and board for elderly lady. Asp. 7248.

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Corner Evansway and Tetlow St., alongside Girls' Latin School 1 minute from Huntington Ave. and 10 minutes from Boylston St. Station, in educational center; a beautiful, furnished suite of 1 large room with alcove bedroom, kitchenette and bath; rent most reasonable; also to sublet indefinitely, very pleasant suite of 2 large rooms, dining hall and kitchenette and bath; abundant heat and continuous hot water; fine tenants. Tel. Janitor, Long. 8546.

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ROOMS WANTED

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REFINED couple going south would assume active charge of private home, hotel or apartment house; broad experience. Manager The Mir-a-Mar, Ocean City, New Jersey.

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I highly recommend John Peterson who was for 8 years chauffeur to my aunt, Miss Hannah Kimball. His address, 294 Kent St., Brookline, Mass. Longwood 8167. CHARLES K. CUMMINGS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' oil experience, full charge, knowledge oil testing, adaptable, accurate, ERICSON, 1166 54th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION-NURSE—Go anywhere; varied experience; good traveler. Box W-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MANAGER and hostess residential inn for over 15 years desires similar position; Northern N. J. preferred. MRS. E. B. HURT, 188 Park St., Montclair, N. J.

SECRETARIAL POSITION—Have served more than 10 years in the Treasury Department in the U. S. A. Internal Revenue Service under the Collector in Pittsburgh, Pa., new collector revoked my commission. Write Box B-17, 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SERVICES rendered by young woman (colored) in typewriting, housekeeping and filing; can do other work. Box W-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Stage or screen work by capable, versatile character actress; location immaterial. Box (B-161, 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMAN would like part-time pastry or general work; colored. Porter 0242-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED

REFINED couple going south would assume active charge of private home, hotel or apartment house; broad experience. Manager The Mir-a-Mar, Ocean City, New Jersey.

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U. S. STAMP SETS, 14 different 1917, 25c; 30c 50c, $1 dues, 15c; $1, $2 $4, $5, $10 revenues, 50c; all good many others; list free. L. NICHOLSON, Box 34, Rosemont, Pa.

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SEASONED hardwood for fireplaces; cut at any length; reasonable price. Centre Newton 4814, Newton Highlands, Mass.

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Daily Features

Come Play

Circle Pull

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GREETINGS, children! What a beautiful day to fly to Norotton, Connecticut. We've been invited to a play party at John and Philip L——'s and we are sure to enjoy it. Philip writes that they live very near the water and that we can land in the cove near by if our plane can manage such an order. Of course our Playship is a very modern one and can land almost anywhere we wish, whether on land or on the water. It will be fun to land in the cove and prove to Philip and his brother that it is quite simple. Philip must know all about planes because he asked if ours was an amphibian. If so, he felt sure we could land in the cove.

Philip also writes that he is putting all of the games in a book, and that he and his brother and their friends often play them. I wonder how many other boys and girls save the games and play them over and over. Won't you write and tell Auntie Vi? It is always nice to know which games you like best. Several children have written to say which are their favorites. We would like to hear from more of you. Maybe some of you would like Halloween or Thanksgiving or Christmas games. Would you like to have the November games appropriate for Thanksgiving and the December for Christmas and indoor parties? Let me know if you would and I am sure we can arrange it.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Only Philip, Stewart and Reed Are Left

Oh, we're here already, children. There is our flag waving so happily. And here's the cove where we are to land, and the boys waiting for us.

Hello, Philip and John, and Vilary, Peter, Jimmy, Reed and Stewart. And here is Mother, too! How nice of her to come to the cove to help welcome us as we land. You have such a group of boys at your party, Philip, that we brought along a regular sure 'nough (You see what visiting Texas is doing for us) boys' game. It is called "Circle Pull." Sometimes the girls I know play this game, too, but it is rather strenuous when they play it with the boys.

Philip suggested that we might play on the beach. It looks so inviting; let's race to see who can get there first.

Dear me, what fast runners you all are! I'm glad the beach was so near. I'd have had a hard time keeping up with you if it had been much further. Jimmy was first, but we were right behind him.

I'm going to draw a circle in the sand. Just a small one about a foot and a half in diameter or about the size of the top of a large wastepaper basket.

All join hands and make a circle around this smaller circle. Better clinch hands so that you will have a stronger hold.

The game is to see how many you can make step into this small circle. It is done by pulling back and forth, here and there until someone fails to jump over or around it. You'll find it isn't very easy not to step on the line or get pulled into the circle.

Hang on tight, we're going to start playing! See how hard they are pulling—but everyone's on the lookout. There goes Peter. He tried to jump over but he lost his balance and stepped on the line—so he is out of the game. Every time anyone steps into the circle he is eliminated. The one to stay in longest is the victor.

Oh, there goes John too, and now they've pulled Vilary in. Only Philip, Stewart and Reed are left. Reed's out now—Stewart and Philip are having a real "pull" aren't they? Guess they are pretty evenly matched. Oh, look, Philip has him. Stewart meant to jump over but he didn't jump far enough in his excitement and hurry, so Philip Jr. is the victor. Congratulations, Philip!

Oh, we must fly! We enjoyed playing a boys' game with you. Thank you for inviting us. Will you all come with us next Wednesday? We're going to Bobby Valentine's in Yenangyaung, Burma. Won't it be quite a thrilling flight! See if you can find it on your map.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

For the Scrapbook

Ten Demandments

THE following terse statements, under the caption of "Ten Demandments," are posted in a London factory:

1. Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end, and that is the wrong end.

2. Watch your work and not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short.

3. Give more than I expect and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you can increase profits.

4. You owe so much to yourself that you can't afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt or out of my shop.

5. Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, never see temptation when they meet it.

6. Mind your business and, in time, you'll have a business to mind.

7. Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. Any employee who is willing to steal for me is willing to steal from me.

8. It is none of my business what you do at night. But if what you do at night affects what you do next day, and you do only half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

9. Don't tell me what I'd like to hear but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity but one for my money.

10. Don't kick if I kick. If you're worth correcting, you're worth keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Interest in Cuba

Americans have between $1,250,000,000 and $1,500,000,000 invested in Cuba.

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. Why is a black hen smarter than a white hen?
2. What should all the letters of the alphabet be to possess great wisdom?
3. What pine has the strongest and sharpest needles?
4. If you threw a red stone into the Black Sea, what would it become?
5. What is worse than raining cats and dogs?
6. What coin can be doubled in value by taking half of it away?
7. When does an orchestra leader set a speed record?
8. What letter of the alphabet is best to use for coloring ink?
9. What part of a book is like a certain part of a fish?
10. What letter of the alphabet would make a good sailor?

[The answers will be found elsewhere on the page.]

Worth Knowing

THE ONLY TRANSCONTINENTAL GLIDER FLIGHT WAS MADE BY CAPT. FRANK HAWKS -SAN DIEGO TO NEW YORK HE WAS TOWED AT THE END OF A 500-FOOT CABLE BY AN AIRPLANE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Ramon G. San Martin" (L. B.)—The present President of Cuba calls himself Ramon Grau San Martin (a shortened form of Ramon Grau y San Martin). Ramon Grau would be sufficient, for Grau is his father's name. It is not uncommon in Cuba, however, for a man to compliment the family of his mother by adding her maiden name—in this case, San Martin. The "y" is the Spanish "and." The name, of course, should never be published with an initial "G."

"Grau" is pronounced to rime with "now." "Martin" is sounded *Mahr-teen'*. The first name is pronounced *Rah-mone'*.

Papal (W. K. H.) — The first *a* is long, *pay'-pal* (second *a* clipped).

"Heaping coals of fire" (Miss M. C. C., who inquires the origin of this expression)—We suppose the source to be Proverbs 25:22: "For thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head, and the Lord shall reward thee."

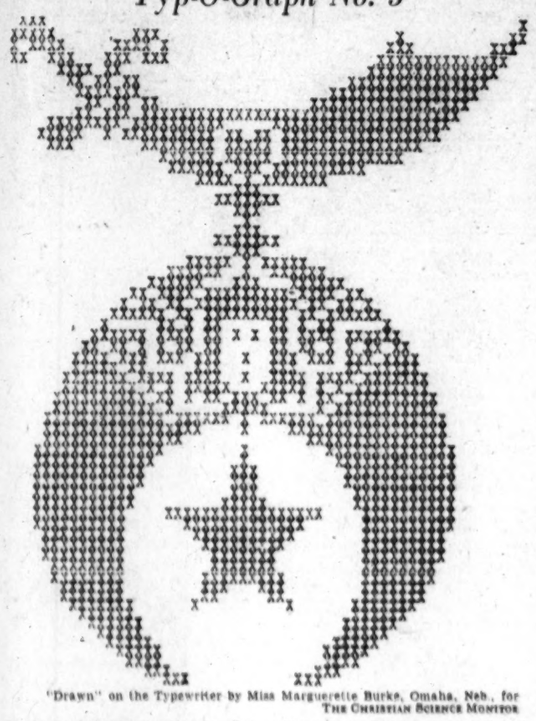
Stalin (R. B. N.) — The Russian dictator's name is pronounced *Stah'-lene* (*a* as in *arm*, *e* "quick-long" as in *create*). Stalin's real name is Dzugashvili.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NO MAN ever wetted clay and then left it, as if there could be bricks by chance and fortune. —PLUTARCH

Typ-O-Graph No. 5



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss Marguerette Burke, Omaha, Neb., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Remarkable typewriter drawings still come in. This one should be of special interest to readers who have crossed those famous burning sands which Nobles of the Mystic Shrine so well know how to heat. It is only necessary for the Feature Editor to glance down at a coat lapel to note how true the drawing is to the emblem of Shrinedom.

In Lighter Vein

Portable

"So Joe conducts one of these portable businesses?"

"Yes, the bank has been carrying it for six months."

Service

A man dropped into the drug store and asked for some ant powder. "Will you take it with you?" politely inquired the clerk.

"No, thank you," said the customer pleasantly. "I'll just send them around, and you can rub it on them."

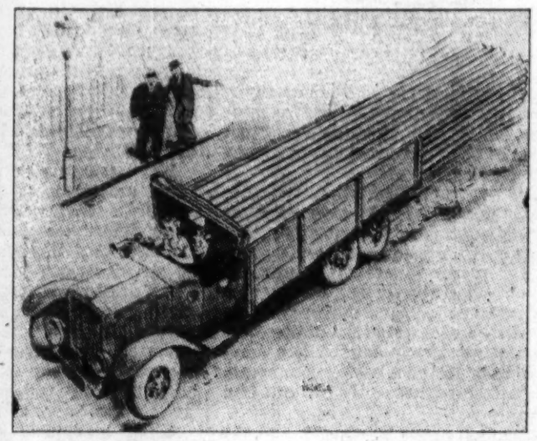
Obliging

"Oh, General," gushed the sweet young girl graduate to the army officer who was sitting next to her, "are you fond of music?"

"Oh, yes," said the gruff officer, "I like 'most any kind of noise."—*Pathfinder.*

Trade Limerick

A merchant, addressing a debtor,
Remarked in the course of his lebtor
That he chose to suppose
A man knows what he ose.
And the sooner he pays it the bebtor.



—Humorist

"Yes, he's teaching his wife to drive. Those are spare telegraph-poles."

Habit

Farmer: "What do you mean by it, madam? I give you permission to pitch your tent in my meadow, and you are careless enough to leave the gate open and let my cattle out."

Lady Camper: "I'm awfully sorry. It's my husband, you know; he always sleeps with his bedroom door open."—*Boston Transcript.*

Following Instructions

The blacksmith was instructing a novice in the way to treat a horseshoe. "I'll bring the shoe from the fire and lay it on the anvil. When I nod my head you hit it with this hammer."

The apprentice did exactly as he was told, but he'll never hit a blacksmith again!

What They Say

Faithful Teachers

"I often wonder how teachers can continue to teach month after month without receiving one cent of pay. If the schools close, it will be because the doors have been locked in the face of the teachers."—*M. D. Collins, State School Superintendent of Georgia.*

Single Tax

"What we believe in is not merely a fiscal reform. It is an ethical philosophy. It is a demonstration of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."—*Mrs. Anna George De Mille, daughter of Henry George.*

Tammany

"Tammany is not directed and influenced by Democrats, but by grafters. It assumes the livery of Democracy only to facilitate its grafting purposes. . . ."—*Judge Samuel Seabury.*

The Working Girl Is An Asset

"There is still prejudice aplenty in my country against higher education for women, but as the struggle for livelihood becomes keener, more and more people are beginning to see the working girl is an asset to any family."—*Baroness Ishimoto of Japan.*

Riddle Answers

1. Because a black hen can lay a white egg, but a white hen can't lay a black egg.
2. Y's (Wise.)
3. Porcupine.
4. Wet.
5. Hailing taxicabs.
6. A half-dollar.
7. When he beats time.
8. The letter P, which makes ink pink.
9. The fin is (finis.)
10. The letter D, because it always follows the C (Sea.)

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Catering

A young widow with a large home and a faithful cook conceived the idea of serving parties in her home when her friends desired to entertain small or large groups but dreaded the ordeal of meal planning, cooking, and serving. Dainty meals also are cooked and delivered to homes at specified hours. The result has been a profitable income which is assured through the winter.—H. H. F.

Nuts

We have lots of hickory nuts, walnuts, and butternuts in our Iowa woods. I gather all I can in the fall, and during the winter and spring months I pick out nut meats. I sell these to housewives and to the stores, also to a candy manufacturing plant. It is nearly all profit, as we picnic a great deal in the woods, and I get the nuts on these trips.

C. R.

Brevities

Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union: All the world doesn't love a lover who sits out in front of his girl's home and toots his auto horn.

Humorist: A certain impressionist artist cannot bear being watched when he is painting. Once, we understand, an onlooker unsettled him to such an extent that the finished picture of a landscape looked just like a landscape.

Cincinnati Enquirer: The government may or may not be going into business, but there's no doubt about it getting down to business.

Punch: A natural scientist has observed that girls speak before boys. And after.

Mr. Scroggins

Change

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim) opened the front door of his home in Ulmus Americana (American elm), Boston Common, and tapped lightly on the wall as he stepped inside. "Back again," he said, pitching his voice loud enough to be heard by Mrs. Scroggins wherever in the house she might be—kitchen, bedroom, or sitting room. "The air is brown October," he said. "Maples are getting red, tooroolaroolalay!" No one answered. "Can it be that nobody's home at tea time?" He listened. There wasn't a sound. If there had been a clock, you could have heard it tick, but the Scrogginses keep no clocks. The sun and the great timepiece on Park Street Church are enough. Mr. Scroggins' brows wrinkled in perplexity. He laid his high silk hat on its shelf and hung up his small cane. "I'll have a look," he said finally, after standing for some minutes with his fingertips resting on the dining room table and his eyes roaming the room.

Into the kitchen he tiptoed. Everything was neat and still: No one was there. He went into the sitting room. "Aha!" he said to his wife who was sitting very quietly and staring at the table on the opposite side of the room. "HERE you are." He patted her on the shoulder. She smiled.

"I've been thinking," she said.

"But, my dear!" said her husband. "Thinking?"

Mrs. Scroggins leaped to her feet. "Here, help me move that table," she said. Mr. S. stared at her in surprise. "But, my dear, it's been there ever since we moved in."

"Help me move it," said Mrs. S.

Like a squirrel in his sleep, Mr. Scroggins took hold of one side of the table. His wife took hold of the opposite side and they lifted the table into the center of the room.

Mrs. Scroggins looked at it in its new position, thoughtfully. "I knew it would look—well, different," she said. "Now help me move the big chair."

"To where?" said her husband.

"Take hold of it," said Mrs. S.

Mr. Scroggins' surprise now was so great he was speechless, but obediently he helped move the chair from where it had stood all these months and years. They put it next to the window. Both looked at it thoughtfully. Finally Mr. Scroggins sat in it. "I like it," he said and his face cleared. "I can see the leaves better."

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Tiptoed Into the Kitchen

Mrs. Scroggins looked thoughtfully at a picture. "Take that down," she said. "But, my dear, I'll have to stand on something," said Scroggins.

"All right," said his wife. "A ladder might do." So the venerable squirrel got the stepladder and lifted down the picture. "Now, hang it in the dining room. I think it will be nice to look at while we eat breakfast." It was a picture of the Public Garden Lake with swan boats. Mr. Scroggins carried the picture and ladder into the dining room, got a hammer and after a good deal of placing of the pictures here and there, and then back here, he finally found a spot satisfactory to his wife; put in a picture hook, and hung the wire on it. The picture looked quite at home.

They went back into the sitting room. Mr. Scroggins sat in the chair by the window. Mrs. Scroggins drew a chair up to the table in its new place. They smiled at each other and looked about the room with new interest.

"A little change helps, doesn't it?" said Mr. Scroggins.

"It makes the room seem like a new one," said his wife.

Amusements

BOSTON

Boston Opera House
Chicago Opera Co.
Maestro Alfredo Salmaggi, Director
Mat. Today—ROMEO ET JULIETTE; Tonight—CARMEN; Tom'w Eve., SAMSON AND DELILAH; Fri., Oct. 6, LA FORZA DEL DESTINO; Sat. Mat., Oct. 7, BARBER OF SEVILLE; Sat. Eve., OTELLO.
Seats, 25c, 33c, 55c, $1.10 (inc. tax), now at Opera House box office, and Room 414 at 126 Boylston Street. Tel. LIB. 3092.

SHUBERT— TONIGHT 8:15 MAT. TODAY
"LET 'EM EAT CAKE"
A Sequel to Of Thee I Sing
Book by Geo. S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind. Music by Geo. Gershwin. Lyrics by Ira Gershwin.
with GAXTON-MORAN-MOORE
Nights $3.30 to $1.65—Mats. Wed. and Sat., $2.20 to $1.10

WILBUR MATS. TUES THURS. SAT. NOW PLAYING
NATIONAL DRAMATIC PLAYERS with WALTER GILBERT in
"As Husbands Go"
Mats. $1.65-$1.10—Eves. $2.20-$1.65-$1.10 Plus Tax

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S new play
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15 MATINEES THURSDAY AND SAT., 2:15

Star Beams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego

THE Panama Exposition buildings in Balboa Park are very beautiful in Spanish architecture. They were built for the exposition of 1914 and 1915, and have been a joy to San Diego and visitors from many parts of the world. Recently, however, they were condemned as unsafe, and ordered razed.

The clubs, art lovers, and many citizens, formed a Restoration and Rebuilding Center for contributions. A woman passing by it noticed the sign and stopped to contribute her mite, without a blush that ten cents was all she had.

A man in the Chamber of Commerce took the ten cents and auctioned it off for five dollars!

The woman, learning what her mite had done, wrote about it to an artist friend at Milford, Conn., and received an answer saying:

"Find inclosed $15 toward the restoration of the beautiful buildings which we have enjoyed so much in lovely Balboa Park."

Some small stars have long-reaching rays.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Restaurants

BOSTON

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

It's a Pleasure to Dine at the
English Tea Room
31 Newbury Street, Boston
Because the Food Is Always Delicious
LUNCHEON 11-3 DINNER 5-8

Cobb's Coffee House
High Grade Sandwiches and Special Luncheons
32 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Sea Grill of Distinction
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners served daily; also a la Carte
Luncheons 35c, 50c, 75c
Dinners 60c, 80c, 90c, 1.25

Hotel Bellevue
Restaurant and Cafeteria
Corner Bowdoin and Beacon Streets
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
The best food at moderate prices

CAFE MINERVA
Opposite The Mother Church
Luncheons 40c
Dinners 60c and up
Cafeteria Connected

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
TIP OF T WHARF
Open the year round
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
Tel. Lafayette 8702
MISS DALRYMPLE, Skipper

Window Box Cafe
191A MASS. AVE.
Opp. New Publishing House
LUNCHEON . . 25c—50c
DINNER . . . . . 35c—75c

ORANGE, N. J.

Orange Y.W.C.A. Cafeteria
385 Main St., Orange, N. J.
Luncheon 11:30-2
Dinner 5:15-7:30
Sunday Dinner 12-2:30

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Adding to Cuban Uncertainty

DOES American diplomatic use of recognition or nonrecognition—once intended to discourage Latin-American revolutions—add to Cuba's difficulties in obtaining a stable and representative government? With heavy casualties reported in fighting in the island republic, the question is one for thoughtful consideration in the United States.

The Government of the United States has not officially recognized the provisional Government of Ramón Grau San Martin, and this presents a handicap to the people and Government of Cuba.

As regards Latin America, the United States has pursued two main policies since the revolutions which began in 1930. In general, the United States has recognized *de facto* governments in South America without delay, but has recognized only *de jure* governments in Central America in accordance with the 1923 Central American treaties.

But the latter policy has failed. The present régime in El Salvador is of revolutionary origin, has not been recognized by the United States, and yet has managed to survive without a recognition formerly considered vital to a Central American government's existence. On the other hand, the United States recognized the *de facto* Government of de Cespedes in Cuba almost as soon as Machado had fallen, but despite this support from the United States, this Government fell in short order.

A recognition policy such as the United States has adopted toward some of the Latin-American nations is passive intervention of a troublesome nature. Washington has said that in certain areas it will recognize only governments which represent the will of the people and prove that they have enough power, prestige and popularity to insure order and progress. Washington, however, monopolizes the right to be judge of these facts. This immediately injects into purely domestic problems extraneous considerations. Local statesmen are forced to consider the attitude of the United States in organizing their emergency governments, and often this affords special interests an opportunity indirectly to dictate their "ideal" President for critical and trying days.

This policy is furthermore unfair in that it requires proof of capacity, talent and power before the new government has had an opportunity to mobilize its forces, and is a test to which governments popularly elected many months in advance of their inauguration are not subjected until long after that event.

A recognition "policy" such as that of the United States is intervention, whether granted or withheld, for the following reasons: First, the very existence of such a policy, as has been said, brings into purely domestic problems diplomatic considerations which affect the course of national reconstruction. Second, if recognition is granted immediately, a weak and unpopular government may be buttressed from the outside and strengthened when popular will would probably unseat it. Third, if recognition is withheld, a popular and powerful government may be weakened, and even if its existence is not shortened, it must operate under stigmas and handicaps which increase its already numerous difficulties. Such is the fate of President Grau's Government in Cuba now.

In place of a recognition policy, the custom which some nations have of dealing with *de facto* governments at the outset, but of breaking off diplomatic relations if developments necessitate it, appears to be more logical. This policy takes into account *faits accomplis*, requires no prejudgments of probable performance, and does not force nationals to form their governments with diplomatic considerations in mind. Furthermore, it maintains uninterrupted the channels of diplomacy.

So long as Cubans feel that they must placate and please the United States in the formation of a purely national government to win a recognition of doubtful value, they are impeded and retarded in the solution of their own national problems. Washington expects too much when it demands that any other government prove its strength before months of trial and error have passed. President Roosevelt has pleaded for the chance to experiment with new policies for pulling his own people out of the valleys of depression. Cubans surely deserve the same opportunity.

Do We Know Where We Are?

A MAN cannot walk across a room, said Carlyle, without changing the center of gravity of the universe. However that may be, it seems that Mr. Paul Whiteman cannot step across a platform without disturbing the gravity of the Manchester Guardian. In fact, Mr. Whiteman's acceptance of a recent invitation of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra to act as guest-conductor has moved the Guardian to dighified protest.

The reason for this, it should be explained, is not that the Guardian is lacking in admiration either for Mr. Whiteman or for the Symphony Orchestra, nor even that it fears that these two big noises in the musical world would not harmonize into a single melody. The Guardian's processes of thought are much profounder than that. It sees in this incident an example and a symbol of that submerging of standards, that obliteration of landmarks of which post-war social observers write so frequently.

Hitherto, the plain man has been able pretty definitely to distinguish classical music from jazz. Jazz is the system of sounds which results when Mr. Whiteman waves his arms about in front of an orchestra; classical music is the sort of stuff played by the New York Philharmonic. But when the Philharmonic and Mr. Whiteman join forces these simple rules are obviously useless. It is all very difficult.

This kind of difficulty has penetrated into many other departments of life besides music. One by one those elementary marks by which the various classes of men could be distinguished are disappearing. Gentlemen, as the Guardian observes, can no longer be told by their clothes; prime ministers are not to be recognized by their frock-coats. The Guardian is justified in its obvious feeling that all this sort of thing is hardly sporting. It makes life needlessly confusing. It would, perhaps, be going too far to ask modern poets to write poetry; but they could at least wear their hair long.

Yet there are gains as well as losses. The onward march of progress has brought to light an almost infallible rule for the testing of film stars. If a young lady of the screen has never at any time in her career put it on record that in her opinion the London police are "wonderful," then it is practically certain that she is not really a star.

Inflated Currency: Deflated Wages

ON AT least one of the most important questions now before Americans, labor and capital find themselves on common ground and with common interests. The dangers of unregulated currency inflation to investments and savings have been enlarged upon by financial writers ever since talk of devaluing the dollar began. The danger of this type of inflation to the worker has just been voiced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor which is now holding its fifty-third annual convention in Washington:

> Labor knows that this is a problem that affects us very vitally. . . . We have not forgotten how workers in other nations in Europe suffered because it required on some occasions an amount of money that would fill a bushel basket in order to buy just an ordinary commodity. We do not want to go through that because . . . the record shows that wages remain static, stationary, while commodity prices go up.

Mr. Green's reference to the condition of workers in those European countries which embarked on uncontrolled currency inflation policies is an outline which may be vividly and graphically filled in with words spoken by Mr. Owen D. Young just after his return from Europe with the Dawes commission. At that time Mr. Young reported:

> The currency of Germany was depreciating so rapidly that the industries paid their wages daily, and sometimes indeed twice a day. Standing with the lines of employees was another line of wives and mothers waiting for the marks. The wife grabbed the paper from her husband's hand and rushed to the nearest provision store to spend it before the rapid depreciation had cut its purchasing power in two.

For conditions like these, unguarded currency inflation must bear the blame. Wherever haphazard devaluation of the currency has been resorted to as a remedy for hard times, it has bred more drastic ills.

Opponents of currency inflation are not necessarily opponents of credit expansion, as Mr. Green made clear at the Labor Federation's convention. Nor are opponents of unregulated currency inflation necessarily opposed to adjustment in the value of the dollar, provided this adjustment is made with a view to establishing justice in the relations of creditors and debtors, and is properly defined and safeguarded, as might be the case with a commodity dollar or with a dollar whose gold content had been reduced.

The insistence of inflationist groups, and the present strength of inflationist representation in Congress, make the possibilities of currency inflation something to be reckoned with. But if the dangers of an uncharted and unregulated inflation program become generally understood, the capitalist and the worker—and even the farmer, whose temporary gain would almost certainly be purchased at his own as well as the country's ultimate expense—will stand together for a dollar that will be worth as much over the counter as when earned.

The Well-Groomed Hobbyhorse

FORWARD-LOOKING communities are making deliberate provision in the form of playing fields, gymnasia, parks and so forth to help occupy the vast new leisure presently forced on industrial workers by modern conditions. Up to recent years, for reasons easily understood, Americans have made almost a fetish of work. But due to developments of the machine age, aspects of social life have radically changed.

Nothing is more evident than that the problem created by free time for great numbers of people is here, and that it is probably here to stay. Welfare workers and social engineers have a task on their hands that is, in its larger aspects, absolutely novel in American life. The task is that of helping the multitudes to find happy and wholesome recreation.

Of course, government can do something; but the real solution of the problem lies with the individual. Each one of us may well begin, if he has not done so already, the cultivation of some avocation, side interest that will serve happily and profitably to beguile leisure hours. One recalls the praiseful comment of that remarkable nonagenarian of yesterday, Chauncey M. Depew, "Every man should have a hobby. If he divides his time properly between his work and his hobby, I do not see why he should not live to be a hundred." The advice certainly worked admirably with the Sage of Peekskill.

If observation is of value, many of us are attempting fads that are too demanding of time or money to be truly recreative. One imagines that he must collect Japanese prints, or English first editions, or Venetian glass to get the thrill of the thing. Then there are those who cannot golf gratifyingly unless they play all the famous courses, nor fish save in the head waters of Canadian rivers. Far better is the quiet satisfaction of, for instance, a professional man who delights to geologize at his own back door, and whose sea mosses reveal under his microscope marvelous beauties of form and color.

No, the hobbyhorse should not be so greedy as to cost us more than his keep is worth in terms of inner peace. Neither should he be a fractious beast, apt to throw his rider, or leave him jaded and worn. What is desired is a gentle, mannerly steed, more a palfrey than a charger, who will bear us at a pleasant gait, when called upon, away from humdrum and into far and Elysian fields. To possess such a pony would seem for the average man or woman to be a privilege, and, in fact, almost a need, in the complex and trying years in which we live.

British Labor Looks Ahead

THE annual conference of the British Labor Party, just opened at Hastings, faces decisions more important than any that have confronted it since the party was in office. It is about to determine the conditions under which a Labor Government again will consent to take office, the relations between a future Labor Prime Minister and the party caucus, and the amount of influence which is to be given to trades unions. It will discuss very considerable changes in constitutional practice to insure that the next Labor Prime Minister will be the docile agent of the party caucus acting with the Trades Union Congress.

The question presents itself to outside critics somewhat in this form: Shall a Labor leader, called upon by the King to form a government, accept office as one who has received a mandate from the whole nation at a general election, and stand or fall according to the support he receives from the elected representatives of the nation in Parliament? Or shall he accept office as the agent of the Labor Party organization, with power to interpret the will of the nation only in so far as he meets with the approval of the caucus?

That this is not an altogether unfair way of stating the issue may be judged from the terms of the report drawn up by the party's national executive for submission to the conference—a report prepared by the more moderate men in the party. In this it is laid down that after a general election the Labor Party shall not take office until the National Joint Council approves of such action—that council consisting of the executives of three elements, the Labor Members of Parliament, the Labor Party Caucus, and the Trades Union Congress. Thus a predominantly unelected body would be charged with the duty of deciding whether the Labor Party should allow its leader to accept office from the King. Even the right to recommend the dissolution of Parliament would cease to be the individual prerogative of the Prime Minister.

The demands here formulated are new only in the sense that they are now for the first time put down in black and white. The Labor Party always has been controlled by the predominant trade union element in its membership, and is dependent for its fighting expenses on their contributions—last year £32,000 out of an income of £45,000 coming from the funds of the unions.

Having declared it inadvisable to admit trade union nominees to boards of management in industry, the Labor Party now accepts a contrary decision of the Trades Union Congress. A meeting of their representatives called upon Labor leaders in 1931 not to follow Mr. MacDonald into a National Government, and they claim now an even more decisive voice in the future direction of Socialist policy. They have declared themselves against dictatorship and against unconstitutional procedure, but are unwilling to relinquish their own control of the action of a Labor Government.

Their position as a state within a state is a perpetual contradiction of the Socialist Party's claim to represent the interests of the whole nation and to stand for the well-being of all workers of all classes. The Labor movement commands and deserves generous sympathy. But at present it is exposed to the criticism that it is not a national party, but the party of a section.

Editorial Notes

Theory that the continents are not geologically anchored in their respective places is presently to be tested by 100 savants observing with delicate instruments at as many widely separated stations. The opinion of the German observer, Dr. Alfred Wegener, some 15 years ago that Greenland drifts westward about 113 feet a year started the notion that all the continents may be afloat and drifting somewhere at a like leisurely pace. If the savants decide this is so, it will be interesting to know, and should be taken into consideration by Mr. H. G. Wells when he again describes conditions on this planet in the remote future.

The time is not remote when the object of examinations after courses of study was chiefly to find out the student's ability to remember facts, names and theories. A significant change appears in a form of examination reported from the University of Chicago. There a topic which involves different opinions is given the student and his immediate business is to think about it aloud, his thoughts being taken down in shorthand as they come, and his "mark" determined by the way he thinks. If a student reminds the examiner of poet Dibdin's jolly young waterman who "rowed along thinking of nothing at all" he will get a low mark.

After his walk along streets of opened windows, almost any of these warmish Saturday afternoons, the stroller returns home convinced that football, this season, is more of an aerial game than ever.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Tourists Turn to Scandinavia—Copenhagen 'A Little Paris'

COPENHAGEN

THIS year's tide of tourist travel, both from the United States and England, seems to have turned to an unusual degree toward the Scandinavian and Baltic countries. Not merely the regular liners to Stockholm and Copenhagen have been crowded, but there have been many cruises up the Baltic as far as Leningrad of ships from 12,000 to 25,000 tons, all crowded. To some degree the interest in this section is explainable by a certain feeling on the part of Americans that the attitude of France on the debt question has been so distinctly discreditable to that country that there is little reason for our people to spend their money, as they have for years, in French resorts. Moreover, the retention of the gold standard and the reported eagerness of French hotel keepers and tradesmen for large profits have driven away from that country, not merely potential tourists, but a very large share of the Americans who made it their more or less permanent home.

And if France has suffered from its attitude, Germany, as far as I can judge from the expressions made to me of travelers and observations in adjacent countries, has practically repelled all tourist travel. The exceedingly comfortable ship Gripsholm, on which I sailed from New York to Stockholm, was crowded with tourists, many of them of German lineage, who under other conditions would have been on German liners. There were many professional men, including a large group of doctors, who mingle study with pleasure in their summer vacations. Several of these said to me that they had planned to spend the summer in Germany but that they felt it inexpedient, in view of the disordered condition of affairs there, to visit that country this season. As a result of these factors, Scandinavian countries have profited greatly.

* * *

In Copenhagen, the visitor finds a city which has long been described as "a little Paris," and to me the comparison seems apt. There is just enough of the old historic and traditional left in the city to make it interesting, while its accommodations and its entertainment for the tourist are both much of the Parisian type and style. The United States is represented there today by the first woman Minister ever appointed for our country. Russia antedates this recognition of a woman's capacity for diplomacy in its appointment of Mme. Kollontay to several important diplomatic positions.

Mrs. Owen has brought to her task the ripened intellect bred of a long experience in public life. To me she seems to have inherited a great deal of the force and attractiveness of her distinguished father, William Jennings Bryan. I do not think that she has his ambition to be a pioneer and a crusader. It is certain that she enjoys great adaptability and fits into a diplomatic scene, in which she must come into contact with the representatives of other nations, in a way which would have been difficult for the Commoner.

More than any of the other newly appointed Ambassadors in countries which I have visited on this trip, she has impressed herself upon the people to whom she is accredited. Everybody in Copenhagen seemed to know her by sight, and all spoke in terms of admiration of her. She had happily spent much time there with her children prior to her appointment, and had manifested a lively interest in the progress and development of Denmark long before there was the slightest thought that she might represent her country at its Court.

* * *

The problems which may arise to perplex the Minister to Copenhagen will probably be mainly in the sphere of trade relations. It is indeed not in any sense a point of danger. In diplomacy, probably the gravest complication which has beset the Ministry in a great many years was the arrival of the famous Dr. Cook with his claim of having discovered the north pole during the Ministry of Maurice Francis Egan. That Minister strongly suspected Dr. Cook of romancing, although the Danish Geographical Society approved his claims and gave him a medal. The Legation, however, while not antagonizing him, kept him somewhat at arm's length, and in his book, "Memoirs of a Happy Life," the Minister tells with gusto of the ways in which he avoided committing himself without exactly repudiating the man who had claimed so great an exploit.

Up to date the only explorers that have descended upon Mrs. Owen are the Lindberghs who, true to form, slipped into Copenhagen by a back way, leaving the entire diplomatic force—headed by the American Minister—awaiting them on the water front at the point at which their seaplane was expected. Whenever the United States needs a special envoy, in practically any land, it need only call on Lindbergh, for his face and his fame are equally known to almost every country of the globe. He has, however, one failing that was attributed to Bryan when Secretary of State—that of failing to read his mail. When he left his Copenhagen hotel he was uncertain whether he would fly to England or to Stockholm. "But what shall we do with your mail?" asked the puzzled porter. "Oh, drop it in the wastebasket!" was the response.

* * *

Concerning the trade relations between the United States and Denmark, I shall have more to say in a later article. Enough now to refer casually to the fact that in a year the value of goods imported from the United States dropped from something like $50,000,000 to only $1,000,000. There is a reason, and this reason I shall endeavor to set out.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Cuba and Manchuria

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is it correct to say as to United States treaty rights in Cuba and Japan's treaty rights in Manchuria that these rights were obtained in both cases by "coercion"? As to Japan's so-called rights, the world knows that coercion, with perhaps something worse, is their basis. But can this be said with truth concerning our relations with Cuba?

Would it not be well to go to the bottom of Japan's policy? Its military rulers, who constitute Japan, with the Mikado at their head, demand a large section of another nation's territory, as being "indispensable to its destiny." And what is this destiny?

The Occident has pretty well disposed of its "divine right of kings"—a puny weakling compared with several thousand years of Shintoism with its sun goddess and her continuing grandchildren; they are to go on forever. No progress, however, in this direction, has been made in Japan. Death in the service of his country—and the military rulers can provide plenty of opportunity for such service—is the acme of devotion to the Japanese.

Contrast the inculcation of this doctrine with all that it involves when the opportunity presents itself for the subjugation of other races with our actions toward Cuba!

Can it be contended that the United States displayed moral turpitude toward Cuba? Why were we ever in Cuba? Was our action based on the specious, selfish plea that it was necessary to thus find room for a surplus population in fulfillment of our "destiny"?

Was it not, rather, because the American people could not longer endure at their very doors the workings of tyranny? Where in the annals of history is there a clearer case of national altruism? Even the Platt Amendment in its main purpose was to ward off the possibility of foreign aggression.

All this being so, how can our acts be rightfully compared with Japan's slaughtering of scores of thousands of Chinese who had the temerity to obstruct the theft of territory—in square miles equal to one-seventh the area of the United States?

ROBERT BAKER.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Where Tastes Vary

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A country store retailing ice cream found lemon flavor a favorite seller, but because of city sales not meeting the same popular demand, the manufacturers were inclined to discontinue.

The store, in the midst of berry and fruit growers, argued that its community had strawberry, cherry, raspberry, loganberry, blueberry and blackberry flavors constantly before the people, each in its own period during the season.

So city ice cream in lemon is made for country trade where all fruits are plentiful, while town folk follow a taste for fruit flavors; and these districts only twenty miles apart.

THOMAS CONNOR.
New Westminster, B. C.

Just Tell the Facts

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is a feeling here that it is not too late to save the Eighteenth Amendment.

One plan mentioned is based on the fact that public opinion can be swung "overnight" by radio. Milk dealers and others affected will provide funds for such work in the states yet to vote if trained fund solicitors are used on a reasonable plan.

Just the facts about alcohol need be stated. The following Lincoln statement is of timely interest: "Douglas managed to be supported both as the best instrument to put down and to uphold the slave power; but no ingenuity can long keep the antagonism in harmony."

Chicago, Ill. STANLEY L. COLE.

An Open Letter to Teachers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under the ruling of the National Recovery Act of September 8, the unemployed teachers of America now know that they cannot look to NRA for consideration of any kind. On the assumption that schools, colleges and universities are nonprofit-making institutions, 80,000 unemployed teachers, intensively prepared for one profession, are discriminated against without parallel. Robbed of the right to work, at present encouraged officially for all other types of employment, they face destitution. All hope for the future is cut off by the continued discharge of those still on duty, and by the annual increase of new teachers produced, themselves going into blind alleys.

It is with this situation in mind that we, the unemployed teachers of America, seeing no hope from any source, and with nothing to lose by so doing, make a desperate appeal. We respectfully lay our case before Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, herself a leader in education and a supporter of NRA. Already she has in many ways proved her active interest in the welfare of the oppressed. In the unprecedented feat, accomplished almost overnight, of establishing camps for unemployed women, she has given a brilliant example of her pioneer spirit. We humbly solicit her leadership in our behalf, with the plea that she intervene for NRA support for teachers out of work. Through her influence we request the Government in Washington to reconsider its tacit consent to the tremendous waste of training and talent, the untold despair, and the patent injustice of refusing attention to one particular group who have labored conscientiously, and are now, without fault of their own, the victims of a ruthless employer, the educational system of America.

I ask that each teacher, instructor and professor now out of work, and his dependents, write at once to Mrs. Roosevelt, on the plea of justice to his profession, and sign his name under the caption, "NRA Codes for Teachers."

MARTHA PILGER.
New York City.

More About Chickens

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I hasten to disagree—how mortals love to do that—with the comments of my good friend of "Hatchville," Mass., upon Mr. Huddleston's article concerning chicks and chickens. I have had no practical experience in raising either, so someone may attempt to disqualify me, but I have read the story of King Solomon, the lovely white rooster, only recently to two very young children, and in the days of long ago I have scouted around in the barnyard looking for newly-laid eggs after hearing vigorous cackling, so I insist on disagreeing. Mr. Huddleston's statements are correct—never mind the practical end of the chick-raising business, ignore the loss of profits and enjoy the downy chicks in or out of the basket, delight in having them run to you pell-mell as you scatter the corn at feeding time, and be content in watching the hens mother their broods with such intelligence and dignity! Of course, there may come a day later on when a succulent chicken may be preferred in one's gustatory wanderings, but of that another time. Really, how much pleasanter life would be if we could get away from the "practical end of things," whether in raising chickens or practicing law, and just try to express His loving-kindness.

IRVING ALBERT.
New York City.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Wow, what a chicken fight it might be! Picture our well known Sisley in one end of the chicken yard (Paris), and this raw meat craver at the other end (Hatchville, Mass. It takes some geography to locate that place, but it probably is not far from 107 Falmouth Street). How the raw meat product struts, how his purple red feathers glisten in the sun. Look at his spurs and watch his hackles rise. And those are some tail feathers, if you ask me. His eye is fierce. Watch him shadow box in his eagerness to strike. One cannot see Sisley so plainly; the distance is too great. But this meat eater—he is "off Sisley" only to be at him. What a happy circumstance that the Atlantic Ocean runs through the chicken yard.

Rochester, N. Y. O. D. R.

[Editor's Note.—Hatchville is sixty-three miles from Boston "as the crow flies."]

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I do not agree at all with U. R.—though perhaps he wrote in jest—concerning Mr. Sisley Huddleston's article on chickens. Government bulletins will tell us about chicken raising, but to have a "poet-statesman" share with us his views is truly a treat. I am a retired farmer's wife, and have raised chickens for both profit and pleasure, but the greatest joy came not from the "chicken money" I had to spend, but from the pleasure of tending and watching them. I consider it an honor and privilege to read anything Mr. Sisley Huddleston writes, but I particularly appreciate his articles when he unbends from his discussions of world affairs and tells us of his home life among the mountains of the Old World.

Dover, Minn. MRS. O. P. KRAUSS.